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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

CROWDED OUT.—An interesting letter from Nashville is unavoidably crowded out. It will, however, appear to-morrow.

Good News from Sherman.

The change of commanders in Georgia has not mended the fortunes of the rebels in that quarter. The momentum acquired by SHERMAN is too great to be materially checked now. The complete possession of Atlanta ultimately, if not at the present moment, is placed beyond a doubt.

On Friday the rebels assumed the offensive for the second since time General HOOD took command, but although our forces were borne back temporarily, all our positions were regained and held. Previous to the battle, on Friday, General McPHERSON was killed by a sharp-shooter.

We have intelligence that SHERMAN had occupied Decatur, thus cutting the rebel communication with LEE and Augusta, which is their principal depot and manufacturing center. The road leading to Macon had also been cut, so that there is now but little to be gained by the rebels by holding Atlanta. To go will soon become as difficult as to remain. The situation is exceedingly promising.

The Peace Commissioners—What they Owe.

Tucker, Sanders and Thompson, the pretended rebel Peace Commissioners, are all heavy defaulters to the Union Government. Sanders is behind some $30,000 as Navy Agent under Buchanan at New York. Tucker defrauded the Government out of about $80,000 through the Liverpool Consulate, given him by Buchanan; and Thompson as Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, engineered the great Indian bond fraud of $800,000. Now these worthies are near by, had they not better step over and settle?

A Mistake Corrected.

Last week it was reported that a secret meeting of contractors of the new light draft monitors and representatives of the Navy Department had been held in New York, and that there had been some disagreement between them. This however, is denied by DONALD McKAY, the well known Boston ship builder, who says in a letter to the Boston *Advertiser* that the utmost harmony prevailed at the meeting referred to; that the contractors were fairly met by the officers appointed by the Government, on all questions; and in relation to the payments for back work, and future improvements, there was no disposition manifested to deprive them of a single dollar, but on the contrary they (the contractors) have reason to believe that all their payments will be promptly expedited, as those already earned according to the contract have been. It also states that Capt. ERICSSON has been delegated to make such improvements in the light draft monitors as will render them available for coast and harbor defense. He states that he had examined the *Dictator* and *Puritan*, and he considers that in material, workmanship, and invulnerability, they excel anything which he has seen in England or France. He thinks if the public will be patient they will find that the Navy Department has been doing its duty faithfully. He concludes his letter by saying, "I would earnestly recommend the construction of sea-going wooden ships heavily iron-clad, with high speed, from twenty-four to thirty-six guns, and thus secure the respect of all the other nations of the world, and the best guaranty of impartial neutrality." The opinion of DONALD MCKAY on ship construction is one that commands the respect of the community; hence we record his testimony at this time to correct certain false impressions which had gained considerable publicity.

The Woods and Fields on Fire.

From almost all quarters we hear of woods and fields being on fire. The woods on the south side of the city of Bath, in Maine, have been on fire for over a week. Hundreds of acres have been burned, and the city was so seriously threatened that it was deemed necessary to call out the fire department frequently. The fire had worked its way to the very edge of the city. On the 21st inst., a large fire was seen raging in the swamp on the south side of the railroad track, near Westborough, where several acres had been burned. In various portions of New Jersey both woods, swamps and fields have been subject to the devouring element. On Long Island four thousand acres of woods have disappeared, and nothing is left but the black desolate surface. By keen management, no lives have been lost. The Corry, Venango Co. *News* says that the the trains of the A & G. W. Railway were stopped on account of fire on Tuesday last. The woods for several miles west of Corry were on fire, destroying the Telegraph, and burning up immense quantities of wood. A mile west of Concord Station, about 5,000 cords of wood were burnt up, the ties on the road destroyed, and the rails so warped and bent by the heat, that the rails had to be used to fix up the road. The Telegraph poles were destroyed for quite a distance, and it was impossible to do anything, on account of the heat and smoke. At night a construction train was brought from Meadville with ties and rails, and a large gang of men were immediately set to work to repair damages, and the trains were again running. We hear of other fires in wood and field in our vicinity. We are informed that the woods and the brush on the hills, for miles, and whole fields of oats, &c., have been burning for the last week, hence the increased quantity of smoke which has been lingering over our city and resting on the surrounding hills during that time. In some regions, we understand, the workmen have had to suspend their regular occupations and engage in putting out the fires. There is a general cry in all parts of the country for rain. Everything is parched, and fruit is likely to suffer the effects of the drouth very seriously.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

It had transpired that several very prominent secessionists who were arrested in St. Louis recently, whose offences were not known at the time, were connected with a conspiracy which extends from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to Kansas, having for its object nothing less than a North Western confederacy, and the overthrow of the Union. Col. Sanderson the Provost Marshal General of the Department has been for a long time collecting evidence in the matter, and the arrest of one of the parties was deemed of so much importance that his friends offered bonds to the amount of $500,000 for his release. There is little doubt that the movements of Thornton had that direct connection with this arrangement. Indeed he had announced in a speech at Platte City that the Knights of the Golden Circle were organized and armed and ready to rise throughout the Free States. Boat burning was to be revived on the Western rivers. All the particulars will soon be published.

HOPEFUL VIEW.—The country will hail with encouragement the opinion expressed by Mr. GREELEY, "that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed." There are indications in the news from SHERMAN and GRANT that fortify this opinion far more than anything that has yet appeared as resulting, or likely to result, from the Niagara Falls Conference.

SOUND IDEA.—Mr. GILMORE, speaking of his late trip to Richmond with Colonel JAQUESS, says: "If Messrs. SANDERS, HOLCOMB, THOMPSON & Co. have "pulled the wool" over the eyes of Mr. GREELEY, they have not pulled it over the eyes of Mr. LINCOLN. He, I know, fully understands and appreciates their overtures, and you can safely assure your readers that the interests and honor of the country are safe in his hands. If every man, woman and child in this nation knew him as I do they would believe this, and would say, as I do, GOD bless him."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August has arrived at Pittock's, and he is ready to supply all who want their copies. We reserve what we have to say of this number till to-morrow.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1864. NO. 268.

Major General McPherson.

Major General James B. McPherson, of whose death we are informed by telegraph, was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in November 1828. He graduated at West Point, first in his class, in 1853. Shortly afterward in the same year he was assistant instructor of practical military engineering at West Point, and was engaged on the defenses of New York harbor and the improvements of the Hudson river from 1854 to 1857. He was next charged with the construction of Fort Deleware in the early part of 1857, and with that of the fortifications in San Francisco Bay, together with military surveys from January 1858 till August 1861. In 1861 he was put in charge of the defences of Boston harbor. He was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. HALLECK, Nov. 12, 1861, and was chief engineer of the Army of the Tennessee in the expeditions against Forts Henry and Donelson, in the operations up the Tennessee river, and in the battle of Shiloh. In 1862 he was again appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. HALLECK, with the rank of Colonel, and was on his staff during the operations near Corinth. In October he was promoted to the position of Major-General of volunteers, and with his troops reached Corinth on the 4th of October. He subsequently served in GRANT'S campaign as corps commander with distinction in the operations against Vicksburg. When Gen. GRANT became commander of the District of Mississippi, he commanded at Vicksburg. His command was afterwards joined to Gen. SHERMAN'S department, when he distinguished himself once more. He stood in the highest favor with Gen GRANT owing to his soundness of judgement, and energy of action. With SHERMAN he was not second to any one, but might be deemed his most reliable general both in advice and in execution.

Gen. McPHERSON was killed on Friday morning, before the attack of the enemy on his lines, his forces holding the line of railroad from Decatur. He had gone forward to reconnoitre, and was some distance in front of his forces—in fact was in advance of his staff—when he fell by a ball from a rebel sharpshooter.

Recruiting in the Revolted States.

The general order of Gov. CURTIN, just published, throws some light upon this subject which is worthy of consideration. That order appoints five recruiting agents from Philadelphia, two from the county of Allegheny, and one from each of the remaining counties of the commonwealth, to recruit volunteers in any of the seceded States, excepting Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, which are now more or less completely repossessed, and doing a portion of their duty, principally through colored soldiers, for the public defence. The order is issued under the act of Congress of July 4th, and states that the compensation of agents will be paid by the districts which they represent, that each agent must take a specific territory, and that districts desirous of benefitting by this opportunity must act promptly.

This is the case says the Philadelphia *Gazette* as it is now before the people. The Government has called for five hundred thousand more men. There is no disposition to avoid our share of the response. Previous demands and present activity render it more difficult to make that response more readily and effectually than ever before. There is but one method of harmonizing duty with convenience, in a manner which satisfies both; and that method is provided by recruiting in the rebel States themselves—by taking toll of poverty, so that it shall more speedily become brankrupt; by drawing strength from weakness, so that it shall die the earlier. Every man wherever recruited, however colored, who is capable of bearing a musket, lessons the demand. If he is drawn from rebel territory, however, he performs a double service: he not only strengthens our cause, but weakens our adversary. Taken from the negative and ceded to the affirmative, he becomes a double gain—one for his withdrawal from them, and one for his addition to us. The order of the Governor, under the Congressional act of July 4, enables us to improve this opportunity and accomplish this result. Men can now be enlisted at the South. They will be to a large extent negroes: but more or less whites may be calculated upon. They are now doing nothing—they may be rendered highly valuable. Thirty or more commissioners have already been appointed for this object from this State. They receive no State pay. Their compensation is from the districts by which they are appointed, and which gain more than the outlay in the saving effected by their labor.

Tax on Matches.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July, 20, 1864.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I have to say that under the law each "block or box" of matches sold after the 1st day of September next, requires a stamp in accordance with the number of matches it contains; and the stamp duty cannot be paid by placing the appropriate amount of stamps upon the whole package or "books" of boxes, for the reason that every "block" or box sold must have the stamp or stamps upon it.

Very respectfully,
E. ROLLINS,
Acting Commissioner.

To Henry A. Weaver, Assessor, 22d District, Pa., Pittsburgh.

Letter from Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON has written a lengthy, and very able letter accepting the Union nomination for the Vice Presidency. We are compelled to content ourselves with the concluding paragraphs of forcible eloquence.

In accepting the nomination I might here close, but I cannot forego the opportunity of saying to my old friends of the Democratic party *proper*, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expedience.

The war is a war for great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs, free Government, North and South falls. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful, as I do not doubt, its destiny is fixed, its basis permanent and enduring, and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence of free government, the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty of first preserving the Government, and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy, prolong the war, and waste the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watchword and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field—the great power of the rebellion—will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and we long to welcome to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of re-establishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American freedom.

Mr. Greeley on Peace.

The following is from an editorial in the *Tribune* of Saturday:

It has seemed to us not only desirable but feasible to ascertain substantially the terms whereon each belligerent is how willing to make Peace, or in default of which he insists on a continuance of the War; and that time has come to make the effort to which the required information, with but partial success. President Lincoln has frankly indicated the vital conditions whereon he insists; but the other party has only objected to the terms of 'reconstruction' without indicating their own. We believe they might have been brought to set forth *their* terms of Peace; and that whether these were reasonable or otherwise, the National cause would thereby have been sensibly promoted. But we bow to superior wisdom—at least to the wisdom of superiors.

Another Raid on Maryland

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST CALL.

QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA 61,700.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The stories of the last few days about another rebel invasion of Maryland have no foundation in fact. They no doubt owe their origin to fears of the farmers on the border. It is believed that the return of some of our own troops from the pursuit of the invaders has caused the scare, and given rise to the report. Farmers living near the Upper Potomac telestock on men for rebels who immediately began running their horses and cattle northward, and it was some time before their fears could be quieted. There need be no alarm about the rebels returning just now, for early is beyond question. Sheridan with our cavalry close on his heels is pursuing with a steadily increasing force the pursuit of the invaders has caused the scare, and given rise to the report. Farmers living near the Upper Potomac telestock on men for rebels who immediately began running their horses and cattle northward, and it was some time before their fears could be quieted. There need be no alarm about the rebels returning just now, for early is beyond question. Sheridan with our cavalry close on his heels is pursuing with a steadily increasing force

The quota of Pennsylvania under the call of the President for 200,00 additional men is 61,700. This announcement has been made by Colonel Townsend Fry to Governor Curtin. It is estimated that after all previous drafts, extra percentages and supplemental damages there are not enough able bodied men remaining on the rolls of the State to supply the number of men assigned as the quota of Pennsylvania. Many of our who people are wealthy citizens and not liable to draft are showing their patriotism by sending representatives to the army. I hear nothing of such movements on the part of copperheads.

From Cairo and Below.

DETAILS OF GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Forrest's Force Whipped Five Times

OUR LOSS LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED.

Rebels Loss not Less Than 4,000.

Expedition Returned for Want of Supplies

Gen. Smith's Force Arriving at Memphis

GEN. SLOCUM AT GRAND GULF.

His Expedition a Success

CAIRO, July 23.

The steamer Hillman brings one day's later news from Memphis. A cavalry officer who accompanied General Smith's expedition gives some particulars of that General's operations. Our forces consisted of a division each of infantry and cavalry and a brigade of colored troops. General Smith out-maneuvred Forrest all through and whipped his forces five times. The battle at Tupolock, on the 13d, was a severe one, the enemy being terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the engagement. The same night the rebels assaulted our temporary works, and were repulsed. On the 15th another battle occurred, Forrest making three charges on our lines, but was driven back each time with great slaughter. On the night of the 15th the last day's rations were distributed, and next morning the expedition started on its return, followed by Bufford's cavalry, who retreated, however, with severe loss, after going four miles. From the night of the 15th to the night of the 18th, when supplies were met at Salem, the troops were obliged to live off the country. On the 20th, the expedition reached La Grange with a loss, all told, of less than 500. Not a gun or a wagon was lost during the expedition.

Gen. Grierson says the rebel loss cannot be less than 4,000. Dispatches captured by Gen. Hatch admit a loss of 2,400. Among the rebels killed are Colonels Faulkner, Mowbray, Nelson, Forrest, Harrison and Green. Col. Wilkins, 9th Minnesota, and Lieut. McMahon, 9th Illinois, are the only Federal officers known to be killed. The wounded were being brought into Memphis. The expedition returned solely on account of the exhaustion of supplies. We brought in 2,000 prisoners. The rebel dead were buried by our troops on several occasions.

Memphis cotton market more active; stock limited, and offerings readily taken. Good middlings $1 40; strictly middling $1 40, and middling $1 41.

CAIRO, July 24.

Memphis papers of the 22 say that General Smith's command were moving into Memphis. Fifty of our wounded, captured at Tupelo, mostly from the Third Kentucky cavalry, among them one captain, two lieutenants and four sergeants, were brought in and lodged in Irving prison. Others are expected to arrive soon. Two hundred wounded rebel prisoners were left at Tupelo for want of transportation.

The *Bulletin* says: Gen. Slocum arrived at Grand Gulf on the 10th with his division, and captured several Confederate Lieutenants and small parties of butternuts. The rebel General Richardson had given notice that all persons conscripted for the State service reporting within ten days would be considered Jayhawkers and shot down without mercy.

Shreveport news contains accounts of a terrible fire in that city. The steamboat Dan Lewis, Dan Lewis, and several buildings were destroyed. The corn crop was also much injured.

The rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, in a congratulatory order to the troops in his district of West Louisiana, in recounting the defeat of General Banks, employs the following eloquent chivalrous paragraph: "Long will the accursed Yankee race remember the lessons inflicted on Texas, Louisiana; the choral-tinged hue of its turbid waters has a darker tinge from the funeral admixture of Yankee blood; the cool alligator and the turtle glut their flash wax on the rich food, and our native vulture holds high reveling over many a festering corpse."

The time of delivering cotton for the benefit of the Confederate loan has been extended to the 1st of August. On the 15th inst., Shelby's rebels tore up a portion of the track of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad near Brownsville, and fired into a passenger train. Shelby's force is reported encamped near Duvall's Bluffs.

Fagan was south of the Arkansas river.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, and at the request of the Secretary of State, Gen. Washburne issued an order on the 22nd, notifying all persons residing in the limits of the district of Memphis, who claim exemption from military service on the plea of the ground of allegience to foreign powers, to leave within 48 hours after publication of the order, and no such person found within remains in force under penalty of arrest and for enistment. No change of Memphis cotton market.

The steamer Belle, from Memphis, arrived with ninety-seven rebel prisoners taken at the battle of Tupelo. The officers go to Johnson's Island, and the privates to Alton; she also has ninety-five wounded on board, and a large number of furloughed soldiers and twenty-five bales of cotton.

The steamer Madison arrived at Memphis from Vicksburg.

General Slocum's expedition has returned to Vicksburg, having met and defeated 2,000 rebels under Wirt Adams, after a short but severe fight at Grand Gulf on the 17th. The rebels left heavily and retreated in confusion, leaving a number of their dead and wounded in our hands, besides many prisoners. Our loss was trifling. Among our prisoners are two rebel Colonels of Mississippi cavalry.

When nearly opposite Nopolo, on Thursday, the Madison received several volleys of musketry from a band of guerrillas. Several soldiers belonging to the 19th Pennsylvania cavalry were wounded; one of them mortally. She soldiers returned the fire, and two or three bushwhackers were seen to fall.

The *Bulletin* says that on the 19th, twenty-five hundred rebels passed thirty miles from Memphis on the other side of the river on the road to Osceola. The country is infested by three companies of butternuts, under Colonel Adams, late of Helena, went, three days ago, northward some distance back of Osceola, and that number are now encamped on the banks of St. Francis and other rivers, moving in a northerly direction. The general impression is that a rebel force is about concentrating in Missouri.

A train of 13 cars from Memphis to Lagrange on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, ran off the track near Collersville, on 19th, some half dozen cars burned, and a number of persons badly injured, one or two killed.

Guerrilla Outrages on the Ohio.

HENDERSON (KY.) ATTACKED.

Citizens Leaving Town in Large Numbers.

Timely Arrival of our Gunboats.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.

The Evansville, Ind., *Journal* of yesterday says: A courier arrived there Thursday from Henderson, advising that military authorities that Henderson was attacked by rebels from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred strong, and fighting was then going on. Our gunboats immediately left for Henderson. The federal troops who went to Henderson on Wednesday to shoot two guerrilla prisoners in addition for the murder of a Union man in Henderson county, occasioned this rebel raid. Certain distinguished citizens made great exertions to prevent the execution, and Gen. Ewing postponed it. The citizens in Henderson left in large numbers, the the steamer Halleck being literally crammed.

Persons who left later, report that the guerrillas, were in the city, and the federal troops were in line of battle awaiting an'attack. The timely arrival of gunboats would save the Federal troops from disaster.

Latest.

Passengers arriving last night say the gunboat Brilliant was shelling the woods on the lower end of Henderson, but it was not expected that Capt. Perkins will do the town much damage whether the guerrillas are there or not. We are sorry Commander Fitch is not there in person.

Guerrilla Movements in Missouri

THORNTON'S MARAUDERS REINFORCED

Iowa and Illinois Copperheads In Ranks.

THE STATE MILITIA PURSUING.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.

The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth special says: Thornton is now reported to be in Kingston, Caldwell county, having been joined by Thrailkill's gang, in all a considerable force. Their joint strength is said to be 1500. Gen. Fish is pursuing him with militia, and Col. Ford, with a portion of the 2d Colorado, is following in small bands, scouring Platte and Clay counties, and between the two forces in these counties the rebels will meet with severe punishment. Gen. Curtis still holds Weston, with a part of the 2d Colorado, the eighth Illinois 100 days men and a battery under Maj. Tuneson from Southern Kansas. Bushwhacking operations are active in Western Missouri South of the river. Gen. M. C. Keen thinks they design a foray into Kansas. At least seven hundred arms have been turned over to Thornton by disloyal or Paw-Paw militia. There is little doubt but that the party of Copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into North Missouri during the last three weeks, and joined Thornton. This accords with a statement made by Thornton at Platte City, that 1,500 Illinoisians would join his force. The river patrol is still kept up north of Wyandotte. Thornton's marauders have a regimental organization, he being Colonel; Kendall, Lieutenant-Colonel; Thrailkill, Major; and several notorious disloyalists as captains. A fight occurred this morning between eighty guerrillas and detachments of the State militia under Major Cox at Union Mills, Clinton County. Two rebels were killed and seven wounded; one Federal was killed and three wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New National Banks Organized.

Filling the Late Call for Troops.

How Some Cities are Filling Quotas.

Sec'y Fessenden's Forthcoming Appeal.

Our Cavalry Still Pursuing the Raiders.

Treasury Regulations Issued this Week.

Foolish and Senseless Stories.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

National Banks Organized.

During the week the following National banks have been organized: City Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with a capital of $100,000; Haverhill Bank, Haverhill, Mass., capital $200,000; Second National Bank Desmoines, Iowa, capital $50,000; Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn., capital $500,000. The whole number is now four hundred and eighty-six.

The President's Call and a Draft.

It should be understood that the statement made in some papers to the effect that the Government expects the late call for troops to be filled by volunteering is untrue, as is also the additional statement that there will be no draft even if the call is not filled by volunteering. The War Department is making all preparations for a draft whenever it is needed, and in fact the authorities of at least one or two states are doing very little to encourage volunteering, claiming that it is better at this state of the war to draft. On the other hand reports show that in some sections the quotas are being rapidly reduced by enlistments.

It is well known that the terms of service of some thousands of troops expires this summer. Towns and cities had recruiting agents at work among the veterans for a month or more before the last call, and with such success that not a few agents, early and energetic in the field, report the quotas of their respective towns nearly filled. These agents are busy with the discharged soldiers now arriving here, many of whom are re-enlisting, generally, however in regiments of other States than those to which they had belonged.

An Appeal from Secretary Fessenden.

In the forthcoming appeal to the people, which will accompany the advertisement for the new loan, Secretary Fessenden will urge the patriots to subscribe not only in order to assist the Government to carry on the war, but also to reduce the volume of the currency, and thus, lower the prices of the necessaries of life, and check speculation. While refraining from going into details, the Secretary will take a favorable view of the financial and military situation. His estimates of the receipts from the new internal revenue act, founded upon the returns thus far made, is considerable larger than those which were laid before Congress by Secretary Chase just previous to the adjournment. There are gratifying indications that the new loan will be promptly taken by the people. The Department is in receipt of numerous letters from various parts of the country, the writers of which announce their readiness to lend their savings to the Government on such terms as it may judge most expedient. Those who prefer long bonds to seven and three-tenths notes will still have an opportunity to subscribe to the ten-forty per cent. loan, which will not be withdrawn at present.

Rebel Raiders Still Being Pursued.

Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the retreating Maryland invasionists, but there are no further reports of the capture of prisoners or the taking of their booty.

Treasury Regulations of Bonded Warehouses.

The Treasury regulations relating to the bonded warehouses will be issued some time next week. It was hoped they would be ready for distribution on Monday, but the printer could not finish them in season.

The Free Trade Clauses in Use.

The famous Fremont instincts, of which authority, have finally come to some use. Numbers of them have been issued to the clerks of departments, for use in drilling.

Latest from Gen. Grant.

Our advices from Grant's army are to Saturday evening. It had been very quiet for four days; even the batteries had done but little firing. Secretary Seward arrived at Grant's headquarters Saturday morning. His business was not known. Maj. Gen. Ord assumed command of the 8th corps on Friday.

Sundry Financial Misstatements.

Several misstatements regarding the new management of the Treasury Department, proceeding evidently from ignorance, have lately obtained currency, particularly in the West. Among these may be mentioned the story that Mr. Chase has been solicited, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to go to Europe to negotiate a foreign loan; also, that Mr. Fessenden was opposed to the special war tax on incomes, and that Mr. Clarke, of the Printing Bureau, has been sent to New York, by Mr. Fessenden, to assist him in financial consultation. These statements are all equally false, and the last highly absurd.

The Late Rebel Invasion.

Cavalry officers of much experience, who were on duty between Washington and Frederick, at the time of the recent invasion of Maryland, give it as their opinion that the rebel force was about 25,000 strong. They did not say that number, but judge from an inspection of the signs by which the numbers of an opposing force are always estimated, and from a comparison of data obtained in the entire neighborhood, they are of opinion that a considerable portion came within a short distance of Washington, but not within range of the guns of the forts.

The Late Peace Negotiation.

The statement in this correspondence, that the only important fact, in connection with the recent mission of Col. Jaques and Edmund Kirke, was the assurance of Jeff. Davis that he would not treat for peace upon any basis except that of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, is substantiated by a letter of Mr. Kirke to the Boston papers, in which he says that Davis told him, last Sunday, that this war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his track, and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery, but for independence, and that or extermination we will have. Mr. Kirke says: I am not, and never have been, connected with the New York *Tribune*, yet it is a fact, nevertheless, that he came to Washington a few weeks ago and sought a pass to the army as a correspondent of that very paper. Considering the ridiculous finale of the Sanders' peace negotiations, it is not surprising that Mr. Kirke should deny that he had any connection with them.

The New Loan.

The advertisement for the new loan will not appear before Tuesday, and possibly not till a day later. Its character will be as heretofore reported by us.

The New Maryland Invasion.

The new Maryland invasion, paraded by the city papers yesterday, so sensationally, turns out to have been but the movement of our own troops, and the prowling about of some of Mosby's guerrillas.

Important Financial Measure.

Exchange of Three Years 7-30 Notes

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR 6 PER CENTS.

Official Notice of Secretary Fessenden.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Secretary Fessenden has just issued the following notice to holders of three years 7:30 notes, dated August 19, 1861:

Holders of the 7:30 notes, dated August 19th, 1861, are notified that they may be presented immediately in any amount, to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds falling due after June 30, 1881. The interest on the 7:30 notes will be settled up to the date of maturity, August 19, and the six per cent. bonds will bear full interest from the first day of July. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7:30 notes to August 19; the accrued interest on the six per cent. bonds from July 1 to August 19th. The balance will be transmitted by Treasury's coin draft immediately upon settlement. Where notes are settlement as above, they must be endorsed—"Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption,"—and must be accompanied by a letter stating the kind of the registered coupons and the denominations of the 6 per cent bonds wanted in exchange. When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they invest the interest paid, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

[Signed] W. P. FESSENDEN,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

From New York.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOLD.

Union Officers in Solitary Confinement

MILITIA ORDERS COUNTERMANDED.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Gold weak under reports of occupation of Atlanta. The fluctuations of the morning were from 255 to 258½, and latest quotation were 255½.

Gov. Seymour has countermanded all orders for mustering in and the departure of militia regiments under the one hundred days call, owing to misapprehension as to their being liable to draft while absent. He has directed Major General Sandford to proceed to Washington and consult the authorities in the matter.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that Drouyn de L'Huys officially informed Mr. Dayton, American Minister, that the steamer Yeddo, heretofore supposed to have been built for the rebels, has been sold to the Prussian government.

The steamer Celery from New Orleans via Hampton Roads arrived to-day. She has touched at the latter place the 173d, 182d and a detachment of the 130th New York regiments.

A *Herald* Washington special has the following: Mr. Markeley, of Ohio, Capt. Driscoll, 2nd Ohio and Lieut. Berley, 8th Ill., are held by the rebels in close confinement, in retaliation for rebel civilians similarly held at Johnson's Island. Efforts for a general exchange of prisoners have thus far failed.

A tax of 5 per cent is levied upon salaries of all civil and military officers of government when exceeding $600 per annum.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARTHA.

Denmark Consents to Suspend Hostilities.

NEW YORK, July 24.

The steamship Martha from Liverpool on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th arrived at noon.

COMMERCIAL, LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton active and quieter, ¼ lower; closed stronger. Flour quiet. Wheat and corn steady. Beefand pork steady. Bacon higher. Lard Firm. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive.

LONDON July 12.—Breadstuffs firm. Tea unchanged. Sugar and coffee firm.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅝. Reduction in bank rate expected.

LONDON, July 3.—It is asserted that a suspenson of hostilities has been agreed to by Denmark, pending peace negotiations. The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being decidedly in favor of peace.

A person named Spence, in a letter to the *Times*, recommends a *joint* mediation offered by the maritime powers to America for the settlement of the war there.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 35,000 bales, including 15,000 for speculation and exporters. The market is firmer and tending upward. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Produce steady.

LONDON, July 13.—Consols closed at 90½@90⅝ for money; American stocks—I. C. R. 42@40 discount; Erie R. R. 45@47. The rebel loan has advanced.

The U. S. Corvette St. Louis was at Madeira July 24.

A lull in Parliament affairs after the great debate of the previous week was decided. The majority for the ministers it is considered settles the opposition for the remainder of the session which will close in the end of July.

Lord Palmerston, in response to an inquiry, said the government believed the Danes had no intention of attacking Copenhagen.

Colly Grattan, the author, is dead.

From Now York.

Destructive Fire Friday Night,

AN ARMY WAGON FACTORY BURNT.

Entire Estimated Loss About $400,000

TOLEDO, July 23.

A fire at Defiance, Ohio, last night destroyed a woolen factory, flouring mill and an iron foundry. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The extensive army wagon factory at Kensington was totally destroyed by fire last night, including the lumber yard covering three acres. The loss is estimated at $300,000, and the insurance is $40,000. The adjoining wagon factory of Wilson, Childs & Co. was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The supply of water from the Kensington water works was insufficient. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Probable Occupation of Atlanta.

The Rebel Attack of Wednesday.

ENEMY REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

Gen. Hooker Reports Rebel Loss 4,000

NEWS UP TO SATURDAY.

Rebel Attack on our Left Friday.

LEFT FLANK TURNED, BUT POSITIONS REGAINED.

Gen. M'Pherson Killed by Sharpshooter

No General Engagement on Saturday

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Gen. Hood's attack at Atlanta was concentrated against Newton's division, and Ward's, Geary's and Williams' divisions of Hooker's corps, and Johnson's division of Palmer's corps. The attack was very fierce and determined, but the battle ended with the repulse and complete defeat of the rebels at all points, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, and the entire field in our possession. The loss in Newton's division was only one hundred, being protected by an excellent barricade made of rails. Hooker's corps at the time was making an advance, and therefore had an open field fight with the enemy. The loss in his corps is 1,500 Gen. Hooker estimates the number of rebel wounded lying in his front at the close of the engagement at 4,000. At the date of Gen. Sherman's dispatch Gens. Thomas, McPherson and Schofield were within easy shelling distance of the centre of Atlanta.

A later unofficial dispatch to-day says Gen. Thomas reports that we hold Atlanta.

Dispatches have been received from General Sherman concerning operations of Friday and Saturday. On the former day, the enemy made almost fierce and persistent attack upon Gen. McPherson's 3d Corps, forming the left wing of the army and holding the railroad to Decatur. The enemy's cavalry at the outset turned our left flank, and the line at that point was driven back. One division retreated in some disorder. The troops were rallied there, however, and the rest of the line repelled the enemy, who were finally repulsed at all points. At the close of the action, we held all the positions occupied in the morning.

The enemy suffered seriously, but did not leave so many prisoners and wounded on our hands as on Thursday. Before the attack was made, Gen. M'Pherson was killed by a sharpshooter while reconnoitering alone in front of his lines, and some distance in advance even of his personal staff. Gen. John A. Logan succeeded to the command, and exercised it during the day.

Yesterday there was no general engagement but Gen. Thomas who has established himself on the north and north-west, and within a mile and and a half of Atlanta, bombarded that city continuously. No news of its positive capture has yet been received. Gen. Hood's whole army is posted in and about the place.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The *National Republican Extra* says the government is in receipt of a dispatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, in the following words:—"Atlanta is now in our possession. We have a strong position. It seems that we are in possession of part of the city, but the enemy holds the rest." The *Republican Extra* has the following condensing the last official dispatch from Gen. Sherman. An official dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that after the battle of that day Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th corps, sent word that he had buried the enemy in his lines in front, and a large number of wounded were captured on the field. Gen. Hooker, commanding the 20th corps, at advancing his lines on Saturday, found the enemy in an open field and a battle lasting several hours was the result. The enemy were thoroughly whipped and driven from the field. Gen. Sherman's dispatch to Gen. Halleck is reported to General Sherman as follows: "I have buried 400 dead and 4,000 wounded lay in my front."

LOUISVILLE, July 23.

Major Norerosé, Local Provost-Marshal, at Chattanooga, telegraphs Major Allen, Chief Paymaster, that Major General McPherson was killed to-day before Atlanta. Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

Operations of the Past Week.

The Crossing of the Chattahoochie.

JEFF DAVIS AND BRAGG AT ATLANTA.

The Removal of General Johnston

THE ENEMY GONE FROM ATLANTA.

Graphic Description of Three Days' Fighting.

OUR TROOPS WITHIN THE CITY.

The Campaign Substantially Closed.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

TWO MILES FROM ATLANTA July 20,
via LOUISVILLE, July 24.

The past week has been one of great results, and the leader, Sherman, has bent his energies and the energies of his iron-sinewed army to the winning of a glorious and substantial victory. Two weeks ago at Chattahoochie, with an army reduced by sickness and in cutting with sword and fire a route to the river, yet eager to push on and occupy Atlanta, but a brief rest was given it, and while Johnston's keen eyes viewed our forces apparently resting on the north bank, Sherman was solving a knotty problem of dislodging them from the south side of the Chattahoochie.

Our readers are already familiar with the particulars of Newton's passage of the river. How Howard made a forced march to Rosewell around to the right of Johnston, who had become so mystified at Sherman's apparent inactivity, that he neglected to look to his flank. So rapidly had Howard thrown Newton across that Roswell's factories and government property were all destroyed, and Dodge's corps encamped upon the South bank ere Johnston was aware of it.

Schofield crossed before the enemy could offer opposition. With his flank exposed, to contest the passage of our our other corps would have been madness. He gave back, and Sherman transferred his whole army across to the rebel works, from which Johnston a few days before, promised to drive the invader into the river. With a loss of less than fifty, our rear crossed on Sunday. M'Pherson had taken advantage of time, and while our right was making the south bank he was swinging his left (Dodge,s) around via Crosskeys towards the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad.

On Monday morning the whole line advanced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying of old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

Jeff. Davis Speaks for Himself.

There lately went to Richmond, in a rather curious way, Col. JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE (otherwise "Edmund Kirke"), to have a talk with JEFF. DAVIS. It was going to the head fountain to talk about peace, and the result of the interview capitally illustrated the Niagara Falls conference.

Concerning JEFF. DAVIS' views, Mr. GILMORE, in a letter to the Boston *Transcript*, says: "JEFFERSON DAVIS said to me last Sunday, (and with all his faults I believe him a man of truth): 'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.'"

Here we see how much sincerity there was in the professions of peace by the rebels convened on the border. It is not an uncharitable conclusion that what *they* wanted most was, to get to Richmond. To accomplish this they undertook to pull the wool over the eyes of "Old Abe." Their success should teach them a lesson.

JEFF. DAVIS, speaking for himself, says he wants not and will not consent to peace that does not acknowledge the independence of the South. This ought to be satisfactory so far as he is concerned. There is proof, however, that he does not speak for the Southern people. He knows that for him—the arch-traitor—there can be no future. Not so with the people, led at first but now driven and despairing. For them there is a standing offer of pardon. They have but to accept it to have their ardent desire for peace gratified. For DAVIS and his fellow conspirators, there is nothing possible but to fight on—there can be nothing worse than peace; whereas, the people of the South realize that there can be no state so bad as that under which they are groaning.

It may be of no little service to know that DAVIS is as unyielding as ever. The loyal people of the North have undertaken to put down the rebellion of which he is the head. Two-thirds of the territory it first included has been wrested from it. Its armies have been continually beaten for nearly a year. All there is left of the rebellion is represented by the armies of LEE and that which SHERMAN has driven from nearly every stronghold in the State of Georgia. The condition of the entire South is deplorable and really hopeless. If at such a moment there exists not the disposition to yield, there of course is but one thing for the Government to do, which is, to make a finish by hard blows, and that, too, speedily. We perhaps ought to thank JEFF. DAVIS for giving us the best of all reasons for filling the ranks in response to the President's call. There is nothing else that we can do, except to consent to the destruction of the Government, confess the superiority of the rebels, and submit to the terms imposed by them. VALLANDIGHAM and a few others may be prepared for that, but not the people of the North, who will go through with this war as they ever do with what they undertake.

We commend the testimony of Mr. GILMORE, touching JEFF. DIVIS's peaceful and lamb-like disposition to the Copperheads, who are continually denouncing the war. You see, gentlemen, what the alternative must be, if we do not fight the war to the end, which is close at hand. Are you ready for that alternative? If you are, say so at once, like men and traitors, as you are. If you are not, then come out like patriots on the side of the Government. At any rate, let us hear no more whining about peace, unless you are prepared to accept just such peace as JEFF DAVIS is willing to accord.

Disturbers of Democratic Harmony.

Leading Democratic journals are disposed to look upon the bogus peace commissioners who undertook to obtain conduct to Richmond, as disturbers of the harmony of the party, with no other object than to make mischief in the Chicago Convention. The *World*, for instance, turns towards them the cold shoulder and seems to entertain the wish that they were beyond or at the bottom of the sea. It more than intimates that their object was to distract the Democracy in favor of LINCOLN.

The *World's* idea of the matter might be more correctly stated thus: SANDERS & Co. are in the interest of VALLANDIGHAM and the pro rebel Democracy; they did not desire nor expect to initiate peace; but their object was to strengthen the VALLANDIGHAM faction in the Chicago Convention and compel the Democratic party to take their ground in the Presidential canvass.

The temper manifested by the *World* proves that SANDERS & Co have made not a little progress in executing their designs. Its fear evidently is that while not the slightest progress has been made in the real path of peace, the Democratic party will experience not a little trouble from the strategy which the rebels on the border have succeeded in playing.

The Way the Peace Conference Came About.

Our conjecture that the Niagra Falls so-called Peace Conference originated with the half crazy JEWETT, is fully borne out by what he himself says. He declares that he "was selected to secure an armistice for negotiation," that he communicated with Mr. GREELEY, who procured some sort of authority from Mr. LINCOLN. The rebel so-called commissioners wishing to go to Richmond, improved the opportunity to make the attempt to do so. Beyond the purpose which doubtless was in their minds of influencing the action of the ensuing Chicago Convention, there appears to have been not much else of the conference.

What Pennsylvania Has Done.

Mr. FORNEY, in the *Press*, expresses the opinion that "the records may be challenged for proof that Pennsylvania has sent a larger proportion of men to the field *than any other State in the Union.*"

Are One Hundred Days' Men Exempt from the Draft?

There is probably no question of more importance than that which heads this article: Are hundred days' men exempt from the draft? A large number of our people in this and other States have joined the hundred days' men on the ground that in the event of a draft, each man drafted would be credited with the hundred days. A much larger number desired that their volunteering into the United States service might exempt them from the draft altogether. Now, the question suggested is as follows: Suppose the fifty days given by the President to raise five hundred thousand men should expire before the States or any of them fill their respective quotas, and a draft is ordered to complete the same, and hundred days' men, then in the United States' service should be drafted, would they not, according to the enrollment law, be exempt? Section 10 of that law says:

And be it further enacted, that the following persons be, and they are hereby exempted from enrollment and draft under the provisions of this act, to wit; all persons actively in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, &c.

The above would certainly appear to be explicit. Yet the Provost Marshal General in his order for the Hundred days men, makes these conditions:

"No bounty to be paid to the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

"The draft for three years service to go on in any state or district where the quota is not filled up; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he shall be credited for the service rendered.

This puts a different phase on the subject; hence the question proposed, which suggests another. Are the orders of the Provost Marshal General to be taken as the interpretation of the enrollment law, or as an independent order, having no relation whatever to the raising of troops under the authority of the President, by reason of the power vested in him by act of Congress? If the latter is the case, then the former is certainly a mistaken interpretation of the law, the more especially as the Provost Marshal General resorts to the army regulations as a basis, in the following clause of his terms accepting troops:

"The troops will be organized according to the general regulations of the service, armed, clothed, paid, transported, subsisted and supplied as other troops in the United States service, and mustered into the service of the United States by regiments as soon as filled to the minimum strength, the term of service to be reckoned from the date of muster into the United States service."

This reduces the question to this simply and wholly:

If a man in a hundred day's regiment should be drafted during his absence, may he not claim to be then in the United States service, and being in the United States service may he not, under the enrolment law, claim to be exempt?

If not, why not? We, perceive but one reason that can be given for denying the boon of exemption to one hundred days' men, and that is, that each man in enlisting consented to all the conditions set forth in the orders of the Provost Marshal General under the call for one hundred days' men. This may be the case, but another question rises, namely: Is the Provost Marshal General authorized to define what shall constitute *special* service? And if he is, from what source does such authority emanate? These questions are pertinent at the present time, because the people whose patriotism cannot be doubted, desire to understand thoroughly what they are doing, and whether, if being in the United States service at the time of a draft exempts such persons from the draft, the hundred days' men, being in said service would not be exempt to all intents and purposes, all agreements, and references to *special* service to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The nation pants for peace, but will not accept a grain of dishonor or humiliation." Let the nation but know its terms, and JEFF. DAVIS, rejects the proffer of such a peace, unless his "proclamation of freedom" shall be the condition, and that servant will be quickly hurled from place by the indignant voice of a people whose households are filling with mourning for the loved ones who have died that the nation (not the nigger) might live.—*Chicago Post.*

We are quite sure the *Post* would not deliberately misrepresent the facts; but it certainly does mislead the reader when it says the President has rejected the proffer of peace, and will accept none "unless his proclamation of pardon shall be the condition."

In the first place, no proffer of peace of any kind has been made by anybody having authority. The rebels at Niagara Falls made no such proffer, but expressly declared they were not authorized. They asked permission to go to Richmond by way of Washington, and received for answer that the President would give safe conduct to the bearers of a proffer "from an authority that can control" the rebel armies. He rejected no proffer, for none was made. Nobody has pretended to be authorized to treat for peace on any basis; therefore, any attempt to distort the late conference into a rejection of a proffer of peace is a departure from the line of fairness and truth.

Mr. LINCOLN'S reply was necessarily brief and general. He did not say that the "abandonment of slavery" must be a condition precedent nor that no proffer that did not contain this idea, implied or expressed, would be listened to. If there were parties seeking peace by the restoration of Federal authority over the country, and by the abandonment of slavery, he would give them safe conduct to Washington. All that JEFF. DAVIS has to do to know precisely all there is to be known on this point, is to send commissioners to Washington duly authorized to treat for peace. All mere adventurers, like SAUNDERS & Co., have already their answer. The restoration of Federal authority and national integrity is, perhaps, as comprehensive a basis for opening negotiations for peace as could be laid down. The "abandonment of slavery" might or might not afterwards be a result, though we do not suppose that any peace which could be negotiated would be satisfactory to the loyal people of the nation, or their representatives, which did not ratify the spirit of the President's Proclamation relating to slavery. That measure cannot be changed or recalled, even by a Peace Congress, any more than the men killed in battle can be restored. It would be entirely safe, we conclude, for the President to receive Commissioners from JEFF. DAVIS without exacting stipulations on this or any other point. It may be a question whether the time for proposing conditions would be on the application for safe conduct by duly authorized agents; for conditions of any kind would become matters of negotiation after the preliminaries were arranged. To no authorized agent has the door been closed by the interposition of conditions of any kind. When that is done, it will be time enough to accuse the President of rejecting proffers of peace unless the proclamation of freedom is ratified. At another time and in another place that would become a question.

WHAT WOULD COME OF IT.—The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 10th inst., in an article discussing the then military situation expresses the following opinion as to what would be the effect of the fall of that city, which will be read at the present time with interest:

Strategically, the possession of the city would put the enemy much advantage to the Federals as in its moral effect upon the northern populace. its fall would be equivalent to fifty thousand fresh recruits from the Northern States, while it would certainly have a tendency to stimulate the war spirit and re-kindle the fanatical enthusiasm of the Yankee everywhere. Gold would fall rapidly in New York, and the political prospects of LINCOLN and JOHNSON would rise in proportion. Therefore, we think the Confederate authorities, appreciating these consequences, will not yield it or them an earnest dispute of every avenue of approach to the city.

The steamer Illinois, reported to have been wrecked on Lake Superior, has reached Detroit. Her damages were but slight, and she will resume her regular trips.

General Intelligence.

The Oswego *Commercial* gives a description of a steamship recently built at Brockville to run between Port Dalhousie and Oswego during the season of lake navigation, and on the ocean in the winter. That paper says the *Merrit* is built wholly of oak, is trunnel fastened, 180 feet over all, 37 feet beam, 14½ feet depth of hold, and draws, with 25,000 bushels of grain, 10½ feet of water. She is three masted, has two powerful engines with four cylinders, either of which may be worked separately, and she has capacity for carrying 35,000 bushels of grain.

The Pridevale or Laurel Iron Works, at New Castle, were sold on Friday for the sum of $31,000, the purchaser being Robert W. Wilson, of Smith & Co., of this city.

On Friday afternoon the planing and sawing mill of Gage & Loper, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire. Nearly 200,000 feet of lumber was consumed. The aggregate loss was estimated at about $40,000.

On Friday evening an extensive fire took place in Philadelphia. The wagon factory of Mr. Henry Simons, known as the National Wagon Factory, located on Second Street, near the Northern Liberties, took fire. The building was five stories high, 105 feet long, 65 feet wide. That together with adjoining property, was completely destroyed, the loss amounting to about $200,000. The ground on which the fire extended was estimated at three acres.

The Beaubien Will case, which has been in a Detroit court for five years, has been decided. The will of Antoine Beaubien, bearing date January 12, 1858, gave the whole of the property of the testator to Julia Beaubien, his wife, for her life, with remainder to her children by her former husband, to the entire exclusion of his relatives. The property was very large, and when the will was offered for probate, it was assailed by the heirs at law, on the ground of fraud and undue influence, and also on the ground that he was mentally incapable of executing a will at the time it was made. The case has been decided for the appellants.

The Indiana *Banner* says that a woman residing near Terre Haute put out the eyes of her son to save him from the draft. She was the mother of seven sons, one of whom had died in the army, and another had suffered the amputation of his leg. To save her next oldest son from the draft, she held a burning coal close to his right eye, while he slept on a lounge, and the optic nerve was destroyed without more than momentary pain. He has since become entirely blind. The mother is supposed to be partially deranged.

The Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural College has published a report of the condition of the crops in Iowa, based on careful personal inquiries from intelligent men representing sixty-five counties, producing fully nine-tenths of the crop of the State. The result of his investigations leads him to believe that the crops on the whole look finely.

At St. John, N. B., on the 4th, a policeman threatened to arrest an organ grinder, who was playing Yankee Doodle for a Newburyport man, unless he stopped. The organist stopped and the crowd cheered.

The crops in some sections of New Hampshire are suffering severly from want of rain. The grass crop is light in this section of that State, and still lighter sixty miles north. In some places refreshing showers have secured to the farmers an average yield. The scarcity of stock will diminish the suffering which would otherwise be felt from a light crop, still it is the prevailing impression that hay will command $20 per ton before next spring. Corn is looking fairly in this vicinity, but in the northern part of the State it is small, and the farmers express much anxiety in regard to a thin crop. Grain is looking very poorly throughout the State. Potatoes do not suffer from rot, though small and are blossomed as we have not seen them for many a year.

The N. Y. *Tribune* man looked out of the window the other night and discovered that "the clouds were as dry as the earth, and wore a brassy look as if scoffing at his sufferings." Poor fellow! Some one should have asked him out he was evidently as dry as the clouds.

The First regiment of one hundred days' men, or the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania volunteers, was completed at Camp Curtin on Friday, under the command of Colonel and Chaplain Hiwe.

A faro bank on Third street, Lafayette, Indiana, last Wednesday night, was robbed of $3,800, and two gold watches.

The steamship *Enchantress* was launched from the shipyard of Clane Brothers, at Malden, N. Y., on Friday. The *Enchantress* is for the U. S. Government.

A subscription book was opened a few days in Cincinnati, for subscribers to the fund to secure representative recruits, and immediately $4,400 were subscribed by nineteen gentlemen not liable to draft.

In a discourse on Sunday morning last, Rev. Dr. Nadal, pastor of Wesley Chapel, Washington, D. C., showed the importance of restitution in connection with reconciliation, where such return was due. Here the doctor remarked he feared we (the Methodists) were not as particular on that point as our neighbors, the Catholics. He added that, a few days ago, as he was stumping in a district in Maryland, he met one of the priests of our city called in and refunded a sum of money to the proprietor which he had received at the confessional for that purpose.

The *Scientific American* says that Peruvian bark is the only antidote to the malaria which prevails on the James river in August, September and October, and recommends that every person who has a friend in the army send him a dollar's worth of quinine, with instructions to put as much as will lie on the point of a pen-knife in his coffee every morning, and the probability is that he will escape chronic diarrhœa, fever and ague and bilious fever.

The latest and most interesting work published in Germany has this dry German title: 'Hauteseen fachouk cuaigt-onsmon; Bibliotheca Sindogica, als Wegweiser zur Sholothechen Literatur." It is about Chinese Literature.

In one of Brigham Young's recent sermons he thus discoursed: "A gentleman said to me, 'I would like to establish a billiard table and a drinking saloon in your city; you must have such places here by and by, any how.' May be we will, and may be we will not; we shall see whether God Almighty will reign among his people, or whether the devil will. I shall keep such christian institutions out of this city as long as I can."

General McDowell has issued an order, at San Francisco, requiring passengers on ocean steamers and ships to give up their arms to the captain of the vessel, and permit an examination of their baggage. The object is to prevent the probable danger of attempts to take possession of vessels on this coast by pirates sailing as passengers.

At this moment there are, in Massachusetts, nearly one hundred thousand more women than there are men. In 1860 the excess of the number of women of all ages, above that of men, was 36,979.

A Vermont substitute broker, Wm. W. Synder was drugged on the Orange and Ewing cars last week, and robbed of ten thousand two hundred dollars.

An entire family, consisting of a husband, wife and two children, named Hunregute, were murdered near Denver a short time since by the Indians. They were scalped and their throats cut.

A Providence newsboy the other day was yelling out: "Washington tirely s'rounded!" "What," said a gentleman, "is Washington surrounded by?" "Forts," anwered the youth as he dashed away.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Ammonoosuc* was launched at the Charleston Navy-yard on the 21st. She belongs to the class of the *Canandaigua* and *Neshanday*. She is substantially built, almost exclusively of white oak, and is one of the largest war sloops in the service.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention having completed its labor, the new constitution will be submitted to the vote of the people of that State on the first Monday in September. It provides for popular education, such as was never known in a Southern State, and by it the estate will be relieved of slavery. Its adoption is predicted, with a large vote in its favor. The Convention appears to have exercised also legislative power, and to have authorized the expenditure of considerable amounts of money for the purposes of civil government.

On Monday of last week a party of forty bushwhackers made a thieving foray into Bourbon county, Kansas, robbing farmers' houses and running off stock. When within three miles of Fort Lincoln, they were fired upon by a number of citizens who had collected in a log house, unprecetved, and permitted the guerrillas to march on them before firing. Three guerrillas were killed and three horses captured. The remainder of the gang succeeded in making their escape.

It is affirmed that a ten pound mud turtle, caught not long ago in the town of Rochester, Mass., laid forty-three eggs seven hours after its head was severed from its body.

On Friday morning an accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which resulted in the death of the conductor of a freight train. Two freight trains were going east; at Glover's Gap the train in advance started about four o'clock in the morning, and during the time occupied in putting it in order, the lights were permitted to go out. The rear train came up at a rather rapid rate, and seeing no lights ran into the forward train. Mr. Armour the conductor of the forward train, was sitting on the bumper on the one next to the front one of his train, and was crushed to death between the two cars. He is supposed to have been asleep when the accident occurred. The deceased was a young man and resided at or near Triadelphia.

Edgar B. M'Narim, Military Telegraph Operator of the U. S. army, who was captured at Union city, Tennessee, writes to Col. Moore, of the 38th N. J. Vols., an account of his sufferings. He had to travel to Mobile, where he arrived in a starving condition. As his story is interesting from this point we give it in his own words: "We were kept in Mobile for five or six days, when we were sent to Americus, Georgia, via Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus Georgia, and from there to Macon, Georgia, from which place I made my escape. *We were nearly starved out.* About the 10th of May last we cut a hole through the floor of our jail and hole filed out, making our escape on the morning of the 11th of May, about 2 o'clock a. m. The rebs put blood hounds on our track, but we fooled them by rubbing onions on our boots and clothes, which killed the scent. After many hardships we succeeded in reaching this place after being thirty days on the way, walking 413 miles, mostly by night, going by river 250 miles more, making about 663 miles, through Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to our lines—living on the Confederates. We passed as furloughed men going home, and had forged papers, and by this means passed through the 'enraged' militia of Southern Alabama, &c. We were nearly starved when we got here. I had only one pair of pants, and they were worn out before and behind, and an old shirt and hat—not much left on me but skin, bones and life. I was dirty, filthy, and everything that was foul and loathsome. When we got here we reported to Gen. Ashoth, whom I knew in Columbus; he remembered me and has been very kind to me; we are staying with him now waiting for transportation to New Orleans or New York.

A citizen of New Jersey, learning of the need of the Government for money, has offered to canvass the place where he resides—a manufacturing city—and promises to raise in that place a loan of $100,000 for the government. The conditions on which he will do it are these: The subscriptions shall be paid in a series of monthly instalments, not to overrun six months; a certain proportion of all permanent loans by government shall be employed in retiring the superabundant currency now in circulation until it shall not exceed $250 000,000; that public meetings shall be held all over the country, at which addresses shall be made by eminent men, who shall set forth the superabundant resources of the nation, and urge on all classes the duty of supporting the nation; and that the loans shall bear six per cent. interest, which, with the principal, shall be made payable in gold.

It has been decided to have three races in Worcester, Mass., on the 30th inst., the day after the Howard College regatta and prizes will be offered as follows:—For single scull wherries, distance two miles, $75 and $25; for four oared boats, distance two miles, $100 and $50; for six oared boats, $150, $75, and a third prize of $60.

A Yankee traveler, describing a doughgirt of unusually large proportions which he purchased in this city, says: "It was one of those stupendous achievements of art which are only attempted in the vicinity of a great work of nature like Niagara Falls."

A fire occurred at Defiance, Ohio, Friday night, destroying a flouring mill, a woolen factory, and iron foundry. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

A gentleman who left General Grant's headquarters on Thursday at noon states that Grant is as hopeful and confident of consummating the grand object of his campaign as ever. The army has been refreshed within a day or two by several rains.

Personal.

Christopher Schroeder, residing in Milwaukie, Wis., committed suicide on Thursday by cutting his throat with a razor.

Merchant de Ford, a citizen of Clement Co., Ohio, was recently murdered by one of his tenants, named Mckroy. The murderer was arrested and is now awaiting trial.

The local editor of the Ohio *State Journal* was slightly cowhided by a woman the other day, for some remarks that she considered offensive. The local took it quietly, having made up his mind never, under any circumstances, to strike a woman. He gives notice, however, that this chivalrous resolution may fall him, under future extreme provocation.

The friends of "Howard, of the *Times*," are making strenuous efforts to procure his release either under the operation of the act of Congress granting writs of *habeas corpus* to persons imprisoned without trial for a certain period or by personal appeals to the authorities. Highly influential parties in Brooklyn and New York are interesting themselves in his behalf.

Queen Victoria has granted Miss Eliza Cook, the celebrated English poet and author, a pension of five hundred dollars per year.

Five brothers and two sisters of the name of Foster lately held their first family meeting at Chicago. They were between the ages of forty-eight and seventy-six. They were born and brought up in New Hampshire, quakers and poor but honest. They assembled from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Wis. consin and Iowa. They found themselves all active and comfortable, and none of them have has been tainted by any dishonorable act or corrupt practice. Among the brothers was Rev. Aaron Foster, of East Charlemont, Massachusetts.

Miss Annie E. Jones, better known as the "pretty rebel spy," and as "Major Jones," an intelligent young lady of only twenty years, who has been a prisoner of state for the last year, was released by order of Secretary Stanton from the Barnstable jail, and left for Boston last Friday.

On every evening of her appearance at the Boston Theatre, Miss Major Pauline Cushman has announced her readiness to lead a company of young men to the front.

Edmund Kirke having been rather successful in taking parties "Among the Pines" was selected probably to assist in the more difficult task of putting the people into a fog. He has told some good stories, but this last fiction about him is decidedly stupendous.

A man named Henry Parry, residing near Pine Flat, Indiana county, W. V., was killed on the 8th inst., by being caught in some pulley gearing in a mill. It is said that he had that evening received a couple of hours after the occurrence of the accident.

The Hon. Amos Myers has been speaking at Oil City, with a view to securing the renomination for Congress from Venango district.

Rev. Julius E. Grammar, a native of Washington, D. C., has taken a church in Columbus, Ohio, has received and accepted a call to St. Peter's Church, in Baltimore, vacated by the removal of Dr. Cummins to Chicago.

Edwin D. Dodd, a very highly esteemed young lawyer in Cincinnati, died on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Wm. Pike of Salisbury, N. H. was shot on Saturday last in the town of Woodland where he was doing business. He died in about fifteen minutes. The deed is supposed to have been committed by Mr. Pike's wife, in reference to whose character it is said Mr. Pike had spoken in disrespectful terms.

Dr. Sequard, of Paris, whose success in the treatment of Senator Sumner is known, has recently arrived in this country, and has been appointed to a professorship in Howard College in the city of his former patient.

An individual in New York, calling himself "Louis Phillip," advertises for subscriptions for a Mechellan sword. This must be some relative of "Old sands of life nearly run out."

Julius Silversmith, who is now in New York, calling himself the "Explorer of the Pacific coast," is pronounced, by the California papers, a humbug and a forger.

Eb. Dunnont has been nominated for Congress from the VIth District of Indiana.

The installation of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, as the successor of the late Bishop Hughes, will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Sunday, August 21. The ceremonial will be carried out with all the pomp and display of the Roman ritual.

An accident occurred on Goat Island, Niagara Falls, on Friday afternoon, near the Biddle Stairs, whereby a carriage containing the wife of Capt. Webster, and the wife of Captain Hunt of the Quartermaster's Department, was precipitated over the precipice, in consequence of the horse taking fright. Fortunately, a shelf in the rock, some fifteen feet from the top, broke their fall, and the ladies lodged in the trees. One was seriously, and the other slightly injured.

E. M. Fuller, editor af the Newark *Evening Journal*, was arrested on Friday, on two warrants. The first was for inciting to insurrection, and the second for discouraging enlistments, as provided for by section five of the Enrollment act.

Prof. Horsford's Army Rations.

Prof. Horsford's statesments of his plans in his pamphlet and his experiments are so comprehensive and thorough, that of themselves, they beget faith in their practical value; but if the Commissioners officially determine, in reference to his meat ration, that it is practicable to furnish to the army palatable and satisfactory rations of beef at one-fifth the expense of the present method of doing it, it will be easy to perceive that beef can also be prepared in the most palatable way on the prairies of Illinois at greatly reduced expense for consumers in cities and on the whole Atlantic seaboard, as well as for the army.

But if Prof. Horsford's methods for furnishing either meat, bread or other rations are at present of the most importance with reference to the soldier rather than to the citizen. If the Professor's plan of feeding oxen on their pasture grounds in the great West to a most palatable wholesome ration, without wasting any of the flesh or bone, and by scientific appliances can diminish their cost and weight one-third, thus saving two-thirds in transportation, and can forward directly from the prairi s to the army as sweet and really fresh meat, which the soldier can cook in a variety of forms, in camp or on the hurried march, whenever fires are permitted, or eat with relish and satisfaction on the march or in camp uncooked; and if the Professor, by his toasted wheat and bread rations, can promote the health and effectiveness of the soldier, diminish the transportation trains, and reduce the knapsack store of rations, which are now so wearing and exhausting in long marches; or if he can effect these results to but half the extent estimated, then, indeed, a great revolution is about to be inaugurated in the method of subsisting armies.

Recruiting Negroes in the South.

The New York *Tribune* refers to the attempt to make it appear that recruiting in the South will not succeed, and says:

We know it has been estimated by persons in official positions, who have looked into the subject with reference to this plan, that not less than 100,000 men can be immediately obtained on the coast of North Carolina alone. It is true that many negroes have been driven into the interior, but as is also true in the west the progress of Gen. Sherman in Georgia the confines of that Rebel interior grow daily narrower, and the difficulty of retaining control of the negroes greater. General Sherman at this moment stands amid the plains of Central Georgia, which a year ago were made the refuge of slaveholders, and prisoners for their service. Between himself and Atlanta, or advance thence to Macon, and from either place send flying columns in all directions and to any distance. No section of Georgia will be secure. There is not a county in that State from which we may not reasonably hope to obtain recruits during the summer. Cavalry may bring to great numbers. If General Wilson, in his recent expedition through Southern Virginia, has been able to arm the negroes of the districts through which he passed, he would both have liberated a much greater number of slaves, and have secured to some extent his own safety. We have gone yet but a little way, and with halting and doubtful steps, on the paths which will disclose the weakness of the rebellion.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

General Johnston Relieved.

GEN. HOOD HIS SUCCESSOR.

Rebel Press Denounce the Change

HOOD INCAPABLE TO COMMAND A LARGE ARMY.

Rebel Authorities Diseased in Mind.

Communication with Montgomery Cut by General Sherman.

ADDRESS OF THE REBEL GEN. FORREST.

He Reviews His Recent Exploits.

Stringency of the Provision Market.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

From Richmond papers of the 18th and 20th, we obtain the following interesting information:

ATLANTA, Monday, July 18, 1864.

The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of the change of commanders-Gen. Johnston being relieved and Gen. Hood receiving the command. The following is Gen. Johnston's farewell address to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17, 1864.

In obedience to orders of the War Department, I turn over to Gen. Hood the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee. I cannot leave without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities it has displayed so conspicuously—every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders, brilliant courage. The enemy move out to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your fears. No longer your leader, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurance of my friendship, and bid an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

General Hood, on assuming command, issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 18th, 1864.

SOLDIERS: In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the responsibility suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud reward of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Notasulga. The following report is supposed to have been caused by a portion of that part of the enemy who were reported to be at Talladega on Saturday. No train has arrived to-day from West Point. The main force of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochie between Sandy Ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buck Head, six miles from this place.

By Special Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The *Whig* learns from the Macon *Confederate* that but little quartermaster or commissary stores now remain at Atlanta, all having been removed to Resaca and more secure points in the rear. The *Confederate* has every reason to hope that Sherman's rear will be cut in the next ten days, and high officers in the army think that if Atlanta is held until that time shall have elapsed, the crisis will have passed, and they will not be given up, unless the army is defeated in a great battle fought in its immediate front. The *Whig* adds:—Gen. Hood's appointment plainly indicates that Atlanta is to be defended at every hazard and to the last extremity. If there was to be any more retreating, Gen. Johnston would have been retained, as in this particular line of military strategy, he is acknowledged to be without a rival. Gen. Bragg reached Atlanta on the 13th. On the same day it was rumored that Gen. Kirby Smith was in that city in citizens dress. Editorially the *Whig* says that Gen. Hood's promotion excites much surprise, and that few are willing to believe the appointment permanent. Hood, as a Division commander, is said to be eminently successful, but it is asked when and where has Hood displayed the capacity to command one of the largest armies in the Confederacy, and to conduct a campaign on which the salvation of the cause in a great measure depends. The *Whig* finds the secret of the appointment is that the fact of the success of the cause is subservient to the gratification of personal feeling, and that Hood alone of Johnston's Lieutenants has been from the beginning opposed to retrograde movements from Dalton. The *Whig* having advanced, it was perhaps proper to find a commander whose views accorded with that policy; hence Hardee was overslaughed.

The *Whig* concludes as follows: "We hold to the belief that the situation in Georgia does not demand rash experiment, but on the contrary calls for an officer of proved ability, of the first order. Such an officer would not be hard to find near Petersburg, if a malignant jealousy, unparalelled outside the bottomless pit, could be quenched, by the love of country." Another editorial in the *Whig* contains the following paragraph: "Judged by the confederate standard, the recent incursion into Maryland falls below the mark. There may be and we believe there is something unexplained, but mere booty, however considerable, cannot atone for a splendid opportunity lost or thrown away by blank thousand men. The confederate standard must not be lowered."

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th, has a paragraph from the Salisbury, North Carolina, *Watchman*, saying that the tories and deserters to the number of seventy-five hundred, made a descent recently upon the Yankeeism county jail, and forcibly released three prisoners confined there for murder. One of them certain, says the *Watchman*, the loyal Confederates above here must either subdue these raiders or be themselves subdued.

The *Whig* contains a lengthy address, dated June 28, from Forrest to his command, reviewing their exploits since the middle of February. Concerning the Fort Pillow affair he says: "There you exhibited conspicuous gallantry. In the face of a murderous fire from two gunboats and six pieces of artillery on the fort, you stormed the works, and either killed or captured the entire garrison—a motley herd of negroes, traitors and Yankees. This noble work was accomplished by parts of Chalmers' and Buford's divisions, composed of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Chalmers."

Concerning the recent fight with Sturgis, Forrest says: "You drove him and his boasted minions of despotism in a confused flight from the battlefield. Seventeen guns, two hundred and fifty wagons, three thousand stand of arms, two thousand prisoners, besides killing and wounding two thousand more, are the proud trophies which adorn your triumphant banners. There were not even three thousand of you who achieved this victory over ten thousand of the enemy." Forrest concludes by saying "that the independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, and immutable fact."

The *Whig* says that the Petersburg *Express* of last Tuesday, the 19th, says the chief topic of the previous day, both in the city and the rebel army, was the reported death of Grant. The enemy's pickets, says the *Express*, all say it is so, and tell a uniform story in regard to it. The statement is that his arm was shattered by a shell near the shoulder, rendering amputation necessary, and that the shock to his nervous system was so great that he died during the operation.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that on the 11th a regular fight took place near Pleasant Branch, Campbell county, between some citizens and a gang of deserters. Two of the deserters are reported mortally wounded and four captured. The *Virginian* adds that there are several regular camps and gangs of deserters in Campbell county.

In its local columns, the *Whig* says: Chickens are seven and eight dollars a piece in market. It complains that bakers' bread is made of very inferior flour, and asks the city Council to pass an ordinance upon the subject. It calls on the Central Supply Committee to organize a system for bringing vegetables to the city. It also complains that there are a large number of runaway negroes in the immediate vicinity of the city needing attention.

By Associated Press.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 21st, has the following:—ATLANTA, July 20.—Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of their entrenchments. He then charged the reserve pickets, supported by Dilworth corps, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. The 45th Illinois regiment lost in killed and wounded alone one hundred, while those of the 50th Ohio was severe.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 21st, says: An official dispatch received yesterday afternoon at the War Department, states that a large force of Yankees crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's on the 18th. At three o'clock they were attacked and driven back with a great route. Our loss is stated to be between two and three hundred; that of the enemy much greater.

The *Examiner* says editorially of this fight: Peach Tree Creek is a small stream, which, taking its rise five or six miles north-west of Atlanta, flows in a south-westerly direction and empties into the Chattahoochie river, near the railroad bridge, and nearly due west of Atlanta. Our right is believed to rest upon that stream, and to be protected on its flank by it. This skirmish is an auspicious beginning for General Hood.

City Intelligence.

Soldiers' Orphans.

It will be recollected that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company some time since donated $50,000 for the purpose of assisting the State to raise her quota of volunteers. The Governor, having no authority to receive money for that purpose, suggested to the legislature that it accept the gift and apply it to the education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans. This was done, and a plan devised by the legislature, and approved by the Governor, of which the following are the principal features:

First, Persons entitled to the benefit of the act will be children of either sex, under the age of fifteen, whose fathers have been killed, or died in the United States naval or military service, and who are dependent on their mother, or on charity for support. Second, Applications must be presented to the Common School Directors of the district in which the orphan resides, to be thence transmitted (if approved) to the Superintendent at Harrisburg, who will, if the child is accepted order its admission into such school as he may deem proper—due regard being had to the religious faith of the family, and the age and abilities of the pupil. Orphans will be clad in uniform dress, supplied with comfortable lodgings and food, and receive a mental and physical training commensurate with their need. The children under six years of age will be sent to any fitting school in the State, and those over that age to some one institution to be selected in each of the twelve Normal School Districts.

Alleged Thieves Arrested.

On Saturday officer Hamlet Lowe arrested two men named Girty, on a charge of larceny. It appears that the men, who are brothers, had called upon Mr. Bruff, tax collector in South Pittsburgh, for the purpose of paying their taxes for 1863, and after having done so in

EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

A Gipsy Woman Coaxes Five Lizards from a Man's Stomach.

A correspondent of the Halifax (N. S.) Sun, writing from Bathurst, details an extraordinary circumstance. A farmer near the town, which is in Gloucester county, named Jas. Mulock, was for three years and a half confined to his bed through extreme emaciation. Medicine had through extreme emaciation. Medicine had through extreme emaciation. Medicine had distance was in vain, and he lingered and lingered, until a gipsy woman offered to cure him for $100. The offer was accepted, and a younger brother of the invalid, named Charles, thus describes her mode of treatment:

"We went with her to her camp; immediately after entering we had some bread and ham, Jim after entering we had some bread and ham, Jim and I both eating heartily. After dinner the gipsy said she wished to speak with me alone. I gipsy said she wished to speak with me alone. I went [illegible] to the woods, back from the camp, went [illegible] to the woods, back from the camp, bound and to consult a stag-chief to her. I said bound and to consult a stag-chief to her. I said I was not. 'Then,' said she, 'it's no use wasting words about the matter; if you don't do so, he'll never be cured.' I asked her to explain herself; she said she would not, but last consented, thinking to myself there can be nothing wrong while I am here. At ten we had some salt pork fried, and good bread. Next had some salt pork fried, and good bread. Next morning, on waking after a very watchful night, for I never closed my eyes, I found Jim night, for I never closed my eyes, I found Jim dressed up. He seemed rather put out, but the dressed up. He seemed rather put out, but the gipsy told him at once that she had done so gipsy told him at once that she had done so because he was to suffer a good deal of pain before being cured. I assented to this. He said before being cured. I assented to this. He said he was willing to go through with it, since he was willing to go through with it, since he had begun. We had breakfast, salt pork he had begun. We had breakfast, salt pork and bread; I fed Jim, and we laughed at the and bread; I fed Jim, and we laughed at the fares, as we considered it. I had no faith at all fares, as we considered it. I had no faith at all in her. After breakfast I talked with the in her. After breakfast I talked with the gipsy, and asked her what she meant; told her gipsy, and asked her what she meant; told her I was no child, and must either know her I was no child, and must either know her plans or I would leave Jim, and go home plans or I would leave Jim, and go home again. She then told me that she knew that again. She then told me that she knew that Jim had some living reptile in him, and that Jim had some living reptile in him, and that the only way to cure him was to feed him with the only way to cure him was to feed him with salt food for a day or two, and then stop him salt food for a day or two, and then stop him from drinking altogether, when the animal from drinking altogether, when the animal would come out to seek water. She had would come out to seek water. She had cured others, but I must expect to see him cured others, but I must expect to see him suffer awful pain and torture when his suffer awful pain and torture when his water was stopped, but it would only be for water was stopped, but it would only be for twenty-four or thirty hours. I went to Jim, twenty-four or thirty hours. I went to Jim, told him all and asked him if he was willing told him all and asked him if he was willing to undergo it. Says he, 'Charley, that woman to undergo it. Says he, 'Charley, that woman has it; I'll stand it.' Well that day passed—salt has it; I'll stand it.' Well that day passed—salt pork and bread, and Jim a very limited supply pork and bread, and Jim a very limited supply of water; the next day the same, till after dinof water; the next day the same, till after dinner, when the water was completely stopped. ner, when the water was completely stopped. Now commenced the work. He begged and Now commenced the work. He begged and prayed for water; he howled until he was prayed for water; he howled until he was hoarse, the woman then give him a drink of hoarse, the woman then give him a drink of water. What I considered water, but which she told me water. What I considered water, but which she told me after was salt pork-fat melted, with water on after was salt pork-fat melted, with water on the top; he drank it in a few mouthsful, and in the top; he drank it in a few mouthsful, and in a few minutes he was worse than ever. He a few minutes he was worse than ever. He begged me to shoot him, to drown him, to do begged me to shoot him, to drown him, to do anything with him, only not leave in that anything with him, only not leave in that state; toward evening he became quite out of state; toward evening he became quite out of his mind; water and springs was all he raved his mind; water and springs was all he raved about. He lay that way for some time, almost about. He lay that way for some time, almost until morning, when he got into a high fever. until morning, when he got into a high fever. I got alarmed, and told the gipsy I thought it I got alarmed, and told the gipsy I thought it had gone far enough; that Jim was too had gone far enough; that Jim was too weak to stand it. She told me I could weak to stand it. She told me I could do as I liked, but if I would leave him two hours do as I liked, but if I would leave him two hours longer I would see whether she or the doctors longer I would see whether she or the doctors were right. She likewise told me that if loosed were right. She likewise told me that if loosed he would kill himself drinking at the first he would kill himself drinking at the first water we met. I tried her. In about an hour water we met. I tried her. In about an hour after, she asked me to drag him to the spring, a after, she asked me to drag him to the spring, a few rods away from the camp. We got him few rods away from the camp. We got him beside it. She laid his head with his lips beside it. She laid his head with his lips almost touching the water; she took up a birch almost touching the water; she took up a birch panikin, and commenced lifting up water and panikin, and commenced lifting up water and letting it fall just before his face. He was letting it fall just before his face. He was this time quiet as if he was dead; sometimes this time quiet as if he was dead; sometimes only he gave a slight shiver, his mouth wide only he gave a slight shiver, his mouth wide open, and his eyelids opened and shut; the open, and his eyelids opened and shut; the white of the eye only was seen. After about white of the eye only was seen. After about ten minutes, she said to me, 'Now whose right? ten minutes, she said to me, 'Now whose right? But keep quiet.' I leaned over and saw a large But keep quiet.' I leaned over and saw a large green lizard peeping out of his mouth; it did green lizard peeping out of his mouth; it did not seem as if it wanted to come out, but drew not seem as if it wanted to come out, but drew itself in again. 'It will come out again,' says itself in again. 'It will come out again,' says the gipsy. While she was speaking, two the gipsy. While she was speaking, two lizards glided out of his mouth into the water. lizards glided out of his mouth into the water. The gipsy quietly killed one with a small The gipsy quietly killed one with a small stick, and I killed the other. We waited again stick, and I killed the other. We waited again for five minutes, when three came out, for five minutes, when three came out, but not together. These we killed, although but not together. These we killed, although one almost escaped from the water to his one almost escaped from the water to his mouth ere it was completely despatched. We mouth ere it was completely despatched. We then waited nearly an hour longer, but no more then waited nearly an hour longer, but no more made their appearance. The gipsy then said: made their appearance. The gipsy then said: 'There's no more,' and proceeded to pour water 'There's no more,' and proceeded to pour water on Jim's forehead. She did so twenty minutes. on Jim's forehead. She did so twenty minutes. She then gave him about a spoonful of water to She then gave him about a spoonful of water to drink; it actually hissed in his mouth. She drink; it actually hissed in his mouth. She kept him confined that day and half the next kept him confined that day and half the next before she let him free, gradually increasing his before she let him free, gradually increasing his allowance of water."

The sum is the story told by Charles Mulock, and The sum is the story told by Charles Mulock, and although I am not personally acquainted with although I am not personally acquainted with the gentleman, I am informed that he is one of the gentleman, I am informed that he is one of the last men in the country to tell a wilful the last men in the country to tell a wilful untruth. One fact, however, is clear—his brother untruth. One fact, however, is clear—his brother has completely recovered his health, and not has completely recovered his health, and not only his health but his flesh, and now only his health but his flesh, and now weighs 150 pounds, his former weight being only weighs 150 pounds, his former weight being only 73 pounds. The lizards are of a bottle-green 73 pounds. The lizards are of a bottle-green color, about five inches long, red eyes and forked tongues. There is a peculiarity about them different from the ordinary lizard tribe, they being only two feet and sloping from thence being only two feet and sloping from thence in a wedge into a tail. Two of them have been in a wedge into a tail. Two of them have been preserved in spirits and forwarded to Prof. preserved in spirits and forwarded to Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard University. One is preAgassiz, of Harvard University. One is preserved in spirits and is kept in Mr. Ferguson's served in spirits and is kept in Mr. Ferguson's office, and the other two were forwarded to office, and the other two were forwarded to Prof. Jack, who has written to a legal gentleProf. Jack, who has written to a legal gentleman here to say that those are the only specimman here to say that those are the only specimens he has ever met with, with the exceptionens he has ever met with, with the exception of one found in the Musei m of the University of Munich, that is the Lacerta bimaculata of of Munich, that is the Lacerta bimaculata of the language of the schools; and the Munich the language of the schools; and the Munich specimen was supposed to be the only one exspecimen was supposed to be the only one extant, although it is well known to the ancients. tant, although it is well known to the ancients. "The description given of Pythagoras," says "The description given of Pythagoras," says he, "I have read with your specimens before he, "I have read with your specimens before me, and I have yet failed to discover in any me, and I have yet failed to discover in any respect the slightest difference in their formation or color." He thinks that Mr. Mulock tion or color." He thinks that Mr. Mulock must have received them in an embryotic state must have received them in an embryotic state by some of those mysterious secrets that are by some of those mysterious secrets that are found in every path of science. A species, he found in every path of science. A species, he says, corresponding to it, is unknown to live says, corresponding to it, is unknown to live on land, and all naturalists have agreed that it on land, and all naturalists have agreed that it requires the local action of the human stomach requires the local action of the human stomach to produce it.

This is, he says, the only explanation that This is, he says, the only explanation that can be offered that is not unphilosophical; his can be offered that is not unphilosophical; his parallel is clear and striking. He says "the parallel is clear and striking. He says "the pine forest is cut down, its own species seldom pine forest is cut down, its own species seldom appear upon the same soil, but birch, poplar, appear upon the same soil, but birch, poplar, and small shrubbery succeed; these again are and small shrubbery succeed; these again are in their turn being destroyed are succeeded by in their turn being destroyed are succeeded by the whortle, bramble, and raspberry," and argues that a certain local cause found in unison the whortle, bramble, and raspberry," and argues that a certain local cause found in unison with a certain developed germ is necessary to with a certain developed germ is necessary to produce such an effect; that in this way only produce such an effect; that in this way only the lizard was produced, contrary to the opinthe lizard was produced, contrary to the opinion of various ancient writers and common vulion of various ancient writers and common vulgar belief, that they are received into the sysgar belief, that they are received into the system by drinking water or some other natural tem by drinking water or some other natural cause of that description. He has likewise sent cause of that description. He has likewise sent to the same gentleman a series of questions to to the same gentleman a series of questions to propound to the gipsy; where the other cases propound to the gipsy; where the other cases occurred; were they similar in formation to occurred; were they similar in formation to those? &c., &c., he having been put in possethose? &c., &c., he having been put in possession of all the facts when the specimens were sion of all the facts when the specimens were sent him.

1864.

Official Edition.

The New Stamp Duties of 1864,

Imposed by Act of Congress, June 30, 1864.

ONLY OFFICIAL EDITION ISSUED.

PUBLISHED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF

All Storekeeper's Everywhere, Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Conveyancers, And the Public Generally.

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OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided every five years—1855-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References to Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore. *Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE D. MORGAN, Agent,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
jy18-1y

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

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(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
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FOR SALE.—Two second-hand CYLINDER BOILERS, 34 inch. diameter, and 20 feet long; with fire front, grate bars, steam drum, safety valve, mud drum, &c., complete. Enquire of

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CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzieck Champagne, in store and for sale by

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

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CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

Country Store for Sale,

With stock of goods amounting to eight or ten thousand dollars, bought before the late advance in prices. For particulars address.

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WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods store, in the centre of business, is

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The erection of the C. & P. R. R Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there from fifteen hundred to two thousand workers, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

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S. S. BRYAN
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy16

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached, also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 235 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, card board factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

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It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing: also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building a Land of Water Craft, in the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

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Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
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my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghenny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool breets and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable visits to them *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
jel2:com Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City, Traveler, Metamora, Iron Duke, Lake Bird and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for safety, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 600 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and Ste. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, and other romantic scenery, connected with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the capitalist, the student, the Pleasure seeker, or the invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy state and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

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Je22:em1

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UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box.

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NEWS DEPOT.

jy15 OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

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10 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 133 FOURTH STREET,

jeon-tf PITTSBURGH.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna. Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been examined as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy9:2wt Cavalry Bureau.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, in Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. With the best facilities for the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Pittsburgh or Connellsville Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common Allegheny city.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.
jy22:1m

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co." genuine, in store and for sale by

jy8 MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom,n.....	3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp't..	12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	1:30 p m
Thro Express.....	8:00 a m	Thro Line.....	12:50 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 a m
Joh'n Accm'n.....	3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n.....	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..	4:30 p m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	2:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:30 p m	4th do	5:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 10:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Express...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:10 p m	Philadelphia Ex..	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ..	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail.....	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m and 2:30 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	2:10 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 p m
2d do	4:30 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	4:15 p m	Braddock's.....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	4:30 p. m.	Express.....	9:30 a. m.
Accommodation,	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	6:10 a. m.	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..	8:00 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac.	
Steubenville Accom'n	4:30 p. m.	commodation..	10:00 a. m.
Allegheny.....	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....36 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
B First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....Wood st.
Slater & Sessions.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....146 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Commission Merchants.
C. R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Nobles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 120 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Manilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Coruwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....186 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Heinz & Co.....36 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....36 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....85 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Coff.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.....Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
J. S. Dilworth & Son.....121 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....Smithfield st.
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihnisen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Shaw & Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....49 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....119 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
J. McMurdy & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....84 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Fairman.....Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....82 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....81 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....52 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lyon & Shorb & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
F. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Artesian Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hand st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....89 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....136 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. Bryan.....Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Pt. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....22 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....47 Smithfield st.
Ruecksteen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....82 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. A. Mahelm.....corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
Kay, Edmonson & Co.....Second & Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

sep

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:2 Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy9-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID H

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Monday, July 25, 1864.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Bid'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	71¾		May 5
50	Citizens	—	70½		" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	100		" 4
50	Allegheny	—	89½		" 5
50	Mechanics	—	83½		" 5
50	Iron City	—	84¾		" 4
50	M & M	—	60		" 4
50	First National	110	—		$5.75
50	Second National	110	—		
100	Third National	110	—		
100	Fourth National	110	—		$3.00
50	First National, Al'y	—	110		" 4 pr ct.
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¾		" 4 pr ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	61		June $6.00
42	Western	—	83½		May $2.00
32	Monongahela	94	93		" $4.00
50	Eureka	80	93		
30	Pittsburgh	94	—		$3.00
25	Allegheny	—	98½		$4.00
25	People's	28	29¾		
50	Penna	—	—		
		BRIDGE.			
28	Monongahela	—	28¾		4 pr ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—		5 pr ct.
80	Hand Street	—	50		5 pr ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—		
25	Birmingham	—	43¼		$1 50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14		—
50	Penna Central	—	110½		—
100	Fort Wayne	—	107¾		—
100	Cleveland	—	107¾		—
50	Connellsville	13	13¾		—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17		—
58	Steubenville	15	15¾	14¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—		—
50	Hempfield	—	—		—
80	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
50	Birmingham	—	40		—
50	Citizens	—	95		—
		COAL.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	83½		$2 50
25	Allegheny	33	38		$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	31¾		5 pr ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lucesco	27	—		—
	Anglesco	—	—		—
10	North American	9	7¾		—
10	Daizell	—	6¾		1 pr ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	15	9		2 pr ct.
50	Columbia	—	—		5 pr ct.
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	11½		—
50	Monga'hela Navig'n	48	—		$2 50
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	—	81½		—
	do Scrip 6's	—	81		—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	73¾		—
	do	—	97		—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100		—
	do 6's	—	70		—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	105		—
	do 2d mortg	—	100		—
	Connellsville 6's	—	100	99¾	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75		—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	99½		—

The money market is reported as relaxing the stringency which has prevailed in New York for the last eight or ten days. The banks are more willing to lend, and as to the brokers they do not yet throw out much encouragement to their customers to operate toward causing another rise in the markets. Whatever improvement there is in money matters is attributed to an increase of greenbacks by the New York banks. About ten days ago, it is said, these banks notified the Treasury that they would require the return in Legal Tenders of the deposits made between the 11th and 15th of June. The reserve of greenbacks held by the Treasury to meet the withdrawal of deposits stood on the 14th of June $17,238,872, and up to the 19th of July had not been diminished. The first notification of the withdrawal of the Clearing-house Bank Deposits with the New York Treasury Office fell due last Friday, and others fall due from the 23d to the 25th or 28th instant An ample aggregate of greenbacks can now be kept on hand by these institutions, which will go far toward fortifying them against any sudden demands or mischievous reports about their inability to meet checks in such funds.

—A correspondent asks a leading journal "if the people cannot be induced to loan their money to the Government?" and it replies in the affirmative. "But the Government must offer as good terms as other borrowers to secure such a loan. If the Government to fix the price it will give for money below the market value, and complain because capitalists, who can do better, loan it to other borrowers, is simply ridiculous. If a fixed price were offered for flour, who would sell it to the quartermaster at that rate, while a better market was presented outside? This is why we urge the taking of loans in the open market. If the Treasury needs all the available capital in the country, it can only obtain it as a loan by paying more for it than any one else will give with equal security. In the way of charity a good man will make many sacrifices. But in the way of trade, we have always noticed that the best of men will buy a shad at 92 cents or the coolest woman in the fish-market, sooner than pay 92½ to the most exemplary matron in the stall. A Christian tradesman must sell as cheap as an infidel, or the latter will have all the custom. It is this violation of things as they are, and not as we might desire them to be, which is necessary to a successful financier."

—It is the duty of our banks, says the Philadelphia *Press*, at this juncture to act in accordance with their interests, which will at the same time promote that of the community. If, for the next thirty days, they will steadily curtail their loans on commercial paper, they will do much towards reducing the present inflated value of agricultural products, and thus enable our merchants to begin the fall business on a much safer basis. Should they, on the contrary, support the present inflation by bank accommodation until the coming of the new crop, our merchants will be compelled to make advances on such inflated values, which will be perilous alike to both merchants and banks.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, reports money as decidedly more plenty on call, and stock houses have been offered more capital at 7 per cent than for a long time. There is no change in commercial paper, of which banks and private lenders are shy. The continued weakness in prices and the Gorn Exchange and the declining tendency in imported goods naturally make people cautious. Imported goods now crowd all the bonded warehouses of this city and Brooklyn to such an extent that insurance is effected with difficulty. Fire companies are now crowded with business, and have more policies outstanding than can be justified by prudent managers. The peace rumors create a disposition to put business affairs upon a more contracted scale.

—At Chicago, on Saturday, the *Tribune* says: "The stringency in the money market if possible, was intensified. The demand is almost beyond precedent, while the supply has been considerably reduced by the withdrawal of deposits through the various Treasury calls. This condition of matters the bankers can hardly regret. It shuts off all disposition on their part to aid any but the most legitimate class of customers. They want nothing more to do with the speculators, and the further they are placed beyond the hope of aid, the sooner will our financial condition improve. The steady decline in the value of gold has greatly weakened our markets, and all articles of produce are declining. The stringency in the money market will continue to force both gold and produce in the same direction. We think the hour is near at hand—military successes would greatly hasten it—when prices will represent more nearly actual values.

—At Philadelphia on Saturday, stocks were dull. Pennsylvania State 58, 101; Reading Rail road, 69¼; Morris Canal, 96; Long Island Rail road, 46; Pennsylvania Rail road, 70¾.

—At Boston stocks were firm. Central closed at 62; C lumbian at 8½; Franklin at 7½; Hancock at 12. Huron at 32; Isle Royale at 15½; Mesaroi at 9¼; Minnesota at 31½; Pewabic at 69¼; Pitt burgh at 94; Quincy at 102; Rockland at 12 and superior at 8.

—The total imports at New York for the week compare as follows with former returns:

Week end.	July 22	July 16	July 9	July 2	June 24
Dry goods	$1,895,201	$1,703,748	$2,020,414	$1,750,034	
Gen. mdze	1,959,775	2,469,048	1,891,694	3,690,678	4,705,759
Total	$3,855,976	$3,923,137	$3,907,430	$4,311,953	$6,498,705

The New York imports of foreign dry goods have been as follows:

For the week	1862	1863	1864
Entr'd at the port	$1,358,875	$1,845,539	$1,456,691
Thrown on mark't	1,502,159	1,440,845	872,353
Since Jan 1	1863	1864	
Entered at port	$27,609,234	$33,884,167	$51,014,205
Thrown on mark't	32,188,370	29,221,913	46,561,138

—The following table shows the securities and circulation of the free State Banks of Indiana, according to their reports, made on the 1st instant:

	Securities.	Circulation.
Ten banks doing business	$1,278,071	$987,352
Eight refiring circulation	441,515	297,666
Thirteen without securities	.....	41,725
Total	$1,719,586	$1,326,832

Besides the above there are twenty suspended banks, all but seven of which are redeeming their notes at par.

—A St. Louis paper gives currency to a report that an organization has been formed in that city to put up the price of gold. The combination is composed, it says, of capitalists whose sympathies are with Jeff Davis, and they propose to raise it by buying up all the gold they can, and thus get control of the market. The paper runner says that the party in St. Louis is a branch of an organization that has ramifications in all the commercial and financial centres of the country.

The condition of the banks of the three principalities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregates of their last weekly statements:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n	Deposits.
N. Y., July 16	$199,043,887	21,241,934	4,724,338	181,816,947
Phila, July 18	40,773,571	3,564,095	2,906,088	36,662,371
Bost, July 23	66,070,429	2,335,819	9,880,372	39,584,651
Total	$305,356,849	27,141,848	17,510,798	258,063,969
Last week	304,805,524	31,335,291	16,976,207	252,467,316
Decrease in loans				$1,012,748
Increase in specie				95,892
Increase in circulation				137,279
Decrease in deposits				5,604,047

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

From the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*—The trade has not been quite as lively during the past week owing to a diversity of causes selling as well as buyers being indisposed to operate by reason of the unsettled condition of affairs. Manufacturers and the larger dealers are filling some orders, but there is little or no jobbing trade going on. In many descriptions of eastern work jobbers are unable to replace their stock at present selling rates, consequently demers are advancing in price of goods that are in short supply, from their inability to immediately replenish from the eastern or home market. The manufactures of ladies' work is in the regular trade have orders generally equal to their capacity for protection.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, July 25, 1864.

BUSINESS.—The dull season is now fairly opened. Dealers confine their operations to small purchases to meet their present wants. Prices generally were unchange. The receipts of produce most leading articles. The receipts of produce was limited. This of course tended to hold up the prevailing figures. The excitement that prevailed in regard to Flour some days since has passed away. Prices did not advance to the standard that was predicted by certain parties, neither did it decline to the rates fixed by the other side of the house. Bacon—The late advance has been maintained. This was caused in a great measure by the limited supply in the market. Grain was in steady demand. The offerings were not large. Prices rule about the same. The following are the transactions that came under our notice:

APPLES.—The receipts of green apples are coming in slowly. So far, what has arrived was of an inferior quality. We note small sales to the extent of 75 bbls at $3 50@4 00.

GRAIN.—The demand was local and the supply very limited. Wheat was in good demand. The mills will pay the following rates for a good article: Red, $2 06; white, $2 16. Corn was enquired for. A number of sales have been made for future delivery, amounting to several hundred bushels, at $1 50@1 54 by busirel. One lot of 650 bushel was disposed of at $1 55. Oats —The supply keeps pace with the demand and both exhibit an improvement. The sales were not large. Among them we note 600 bushels at $1 05@1 06, and 1000 bushels terms unfilled.

BARLEY and RYE were neglected. Prices were nominal.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was inactive. The sales were only in a small way. Appics—28 bush at 10@10¼c. Peaches—40 bush choice at 19@20c.

CHEESE.—The market was firm at the late advance. The demand is fully up to the supply. We note sales to the extent of 125 boxes W. R. 20@21c; 100 do, terms private.

HAY.—Who has got a horse with hay at $47 per ton. On Saturday 17 loads were disposed of at $40@47 per ton—the latter for old crop.

EGGS.—The receipts were in advance of the demand. Prices have declined. We note sales 12 bbls at 17@18c ₰ doz. Prices tend downward.

SALT.—The market has been firm for some time past; we note sales of 150 bbls at $3 ₰ bbl

STARCH.—Was in good demand; sales 75 bxs Madison at 8¼c.

SOAP.—Prices have advanced; sales 25 bxs of Silver Pearl at 9c ₰ lb.

LARD.—The market has presented no new feature since our last. Holders were firm in their views and were not disposed to offer any concession to buyers. They are of the opinion that flour is just as good as money at the present quotations, and are not at all anxious to force matters. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the daily amount of sales will not keep pace with the receipts; hence the stock on hand remains about the same. The principal business was in Extra Flour; over 300 bbls were disposed of in lots at $11 00@11 25@11 50 ₰ bbl, Country Flour sold at various prices.

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand for home use. Prices have undergone no change. The rates on Saturday were: Shoulders, 6,000 pounds at 15¼@15c, Sides, 4,000 pounds at 16½c; Clear Sides, 17½; Plain Hams: sales of 2,500 pounds at 19@19½; S. C. Hams, at 25@26½.

DRIED BEEF.—Was more inquired for. The week's sales were the largest we have reported for some time past. We note small sales at 20½ cents.

GROCERIES.—The demand on Saturday was limited. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

BUTTER.—The market was firm with a good demand. We note sales of 12 packages at 30@35c, the latter for choice.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, July 25, 1864.

The oil market on Saturday was unusually dull. The rates demanded by holders are above the views of buyers. In fact the same rates as paid in New York for both crude and refined are the asking prices here. Buyers of course were shy, as there was no margin left for shipment, whilst the process of handling oil without paying liberally for the same has not been discovered. The person who will make such a discovery can have a fortune to himself without any further trouble. The stock in the market at present is very limited, which tends to brace up the market. The receipts of crude by the river on Saturday amounted to 250 bbls. We did not learn of a single transaction in crude or refined, buyers seem determined to hold off, whilst sellers, on account of the small supply on hand, are equally indifferent. The market at present is just at that state in which correct quotations are not to be obtained. The preparations for well-sinking in the fall continue on a liberal scale, and if oil is not obtained in large quantities it certainly will not be for the want of wells. Whether those who have entered the business will get their money back remains to be seen. In six months from this date they will certainly be able to tell us what it cost to go into the oil business.

Crude—The rates are altogether nominal. We did not learn of a single transaction. The last sales we reported were at 42@43c, packages returned, equal to 47@48, packages included.

Refined—Was not inquired for. The refiners have put a small supply on hand, and seem indifferent about selling. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins, 181 barrels; Pennock & Ball, 105 barrels; total, 286 barrels.

Oil Imports per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 50 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 182 bbls Refined for New York.

Sellers, Canfield & Co., 70 bbls Refined for New York.

J. Gracie & Co., 216 bbls Refined for New York.

Baltimore Iron and Metal Market.

METALS.—Business in this, as well as most other branches of trade, has been at a stand still since the invasion of our State, and prices are necessarily unsettled.

IRON.—We give nominal quotations as follows:

BALTIMORE, forge, at $100@105; Baltimore charcoal No. 1, foundry, $85@90. Other brands No. 1 charcoal $75@80; No. 2 do, $70@75; No. 3 do, $60@65; American, English refined bars, $100@105; common do, $90@95; Swedes, $150@165; Russia sheets, 20@21 cents; American do, 10@10½ cents per pound.

NAILS.—Cut 4d and upwards $10; do. 3d $11; do, 2d $11 ₰ 100 lbs; wrought 6d and 12d, 12 cents; bolt and ship spikes 13 cents, and bolt rivets 15 cents ₰ lb.

COPPER.—Refined Ingot is now held at 53 cts American and English sheating at 70 cts; Yellow Metal do, at 50 cents; Copper bolts and nails at 70 cents, and Yellow Metal do at 60 cts.

LEAD.—Sheet and pipe are held at 25 cents; Bar at 23 cents, and Foreign at 18½@18¾cts.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Market.

The Dry Goods market has been less active this week, owing, in some measure, to the stringency in money, but with tight stocks and a limited production holders are generally firm in their views, with a moderate business to jobbers the season both in cotton and woollen fabrics. All desirable styles keep well up, and the tendency, if anything, is to a higher range of prices, owing to the extreme rates ruled for gold and for raw material.

The following are the receipts of the Morris Canal for the present season and week, and for the same period last year:

Total to July 9, 1864	$209,468 65
Week ending July 16, 1864	16,437 83
	$225,841 48
Total to July 11, 1863	$142,998 71
Total to July 18, 1863	4,619 79
	$147,618 47
Increase, 1864	$78,312 01

British Iron Market.

WOLVERHAMPTON, July 7.

The reports from the different ironmasters who were present on Change were to the effect that orders for finished iron continue to come in from customers who require a good quality of iron, and that the best makers are readily obtaining full list rates. The difference of opinion which exists among the trade as to the course which prices would take is keeping back some orders for a quality of iron not so good as that made by most of the houses who occupy a first-class position in the trade; but that difference in view is not so great as has been represented in some quarters, the fact being that the resolution to adopt last quarter's prices was voted for by so many persons at the preliminary meeting that the chairman did not put the contra. This followed as a result upon the previous decision that wages should not be interfered with. By association houses, therefore, the list will be, as a rule, maintained throughout the quarter. In Pig Iron there is still a little movement.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour is Heavier. Holders of good spring extra would sell readily at $9 75, but no buyers appear; 118 bbls superfine sold at $8; 21 bbls common at $7.

Grain—Receipts of Wheat, 21,000 bush; no material change in the market. Sales this morning: 18,200 bush No. 2 Spring in store at $2 18@2 19; 900 do buyers' option till Tuesday, at $2 19; 300 bush No. 2 in Higby's, at $2 18. Wheat declined 2@3c this afternoon. Sales since Change, 30,000 bush No. 1 Spring at $2 15@2 17, closing at the Newhall House, this evening, at $2 16@2 16½. Oats active and lower; sales 20,000 bush in store at 77@78c. Corn—Nothing doing and nominally unchanged. Rye weaker; sales of 100 bags Spring, delivered, at $1 55. Barley—No sales, no inquiry, and nominal.

Butter is in fair shipping demand and steady. Sales of 14 firkins choice at 30@32c.

Wool is unchanged; sales include 1,000 lbs on street at $1.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron continues scarce and high, most of the makers being sold up, and many of the furnaces stopped, in order to allow the hands to enlist while the late hundred days' men are there is very little offering or selling. Anthracite Pig ranges at $65@70 ₰ ton for the three numbers, with sales of 1000 tons at these rates, in lots. Prime Blooms are nominal, $150@160 ₰ ton. Of Scotch Pig we hear of no sales, and quotations are nominal. Manufactured Iron is wanted and commands full prices, the mills generally being well off for orders.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

CRUDE are firm, with free sales of Limseed to note at $1 80@1 82. No change in Fish or Lard Oil, and the latter is quoted at $1 65@1 70 for winter. Petroleum is firm, with a very light stock to operate in, and we quote Crude at 52@53c; Refined is selling at 84@85c in bond, and 88@95c free; 40 casks Palm Oil sold on terms kept private.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week; Crude, 1640 bbls; Refined, 3000 bbls.

Cincinnati—Important Army Awards.

Major B. DuBarry, C. S. U. S. A., made the following important awards for army supplies' The bids of mess pork were, with the exception of 87 brls, all rejected, the price being considered to high:

BACON SHOULDERS.

Mitchell & Ladd, 30,000 lbs, packed in boxes' 18c; delivered July 30.

J. Rawson, 90,000 lbs, packed in boxes, 18c; delivered immediately.

Evans, Lippincott & Newton, 24,000 lbs, packed in boxes, 17.90c; delivered August 16.

Briggs, Swift & Co., 60,000 lbs packed in boxes, 18c, delivered August 10.

Total, 165,000 lbs.

BACON, CLEAR RIB SIDES.

J Rawson—100,000 lbs packed in boxes, 20c; delivery, August 15.

Hugh McBirney & Co—25,000 lbs packed in boxes, 19.81c delivery August 1st.

Hugh McBirney & Co—25,000 lbs packed in boxes, 19.90c; delivery August 1st.

Hugh McBirney & Co—25,000 lbs packed in boxes, 19.97c delivery August 1st.

Evans, Lippincott & Newton—75,000 lbs packed in boxes, 18.99c; delivery August 16th.

S Davis, Jr, & Co—20,000 lbs packed in boxes, 19.22; delivery August 4th.

J C Crane & Co—25,000 lbs packed in boxes, 19.95c; delivery, August 10th.

Buckingham & Mathers—100,000 lbs packed in tierces, 19.50; delivered immediately.

Buckingham & Mathers—50,000 lbs packed in tierces, 19.59; delivered immediately.

Chas Davis & Co—5,500 lbs packed in tierces, 19.99c; delivered immediately.

McKeehan & Evans—30,000 lbs packed in boxes, 20c; delivery, August 10th.

Total—548,500.

BACON CLEAR SIDES.

S. Davit, Jr. & Co., 15,000 lbs packed in boxes, 19 3.4c; July 29.

Chas. Davis & Co., 65,000 lbs packed in tierces, 20c; delivered immediately. Total, 21,500.

PORK.

S. Davis, Jr. & Co., 87 bbls prime mess, $11 80; delivered July 25.

SUGAR.

J. A. Dugan & Co., 350,000 lbs at 25.25c.

T. R. Biggs & Co., 300,000 lbs at 24.95c.

Bare, Harding & Howell, 85,000 lbs at 24.90c.

Brown, Butler & Co., 600,000 lbs at 24.75c.

J. A. Frazer & Co., 200,000 lbs at 24.70c.

G. Brashears & Son, 140,000 lbs at 25c. Total, 1,625,000.

RICE.

T R Riggs & Co, 25,000 lbs, at $14 75.

Brown, Butler & Co, 250,000 lbs at $14 50. Total 275,000 lbs.

MOLASSES.

D Harper & Son, 6,560 gallons at 94c.

Brown, Butler & Co, 3,500 gallons at 95c. Total, 10,000 gallons.

SOAP.

Proctor & Gamble, 7,000 lbs at $10 15.

Proctor & Gamble, 33,000 lbs at $16. Total, 40,000.

STAR CANDLES.

Hill & Shillito, 10,000 lbs at 39c.

Hill & Shillito, 10,000 lbs at 40c. Total, 20,000.

BEANS.

D Harper & Son, 210,000 lbs at 5c.

L & M Stone, 60,000 lbs at 6c.

Total, 300,000 lbs.

SALT.

J F Cunningham & Co., 100,000 lbs at 175.

HARD BREAD.

Varwig, Bailey & Co., 400,000 lbs at 7 85.

I Marmet & Co., 400,000 lbs at 7 85.

C H Bennett, 200,000 lbs at 7 85.

P B Cloon, 100,000 lbs at 7 75.

P B Cloon, 200,000 lbs at 7 85.

H C Childs, 300,000 lbs at 7 75.

E Burbeck & Haight, 500,000 lbs at 7 85.

Total, 2,100,000 lbs.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: There has been quite a noticeable increase in the shipments of boots and shoes this week, and the fall trade seems to have fairly begun. The large houses have done an extensive business in boots for fall and winter wear, and buyers from the west and southwest seem to have come to the conclusion that goods will be no lower this season, but on the contrary show every sign of a still further advance in prices. The total shipments by rail and sea for the past week have been 13 351 cases.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jos. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* says:

The Empress quite suddenly went into Government service. She has departed with two barges for Louisville.

The Charley Otter never left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Tuesday.

The Daimsel arrived at St. Paul on the 16th, and would leave on the 18th for St. Louis.

The Frank Steele has been raised and is now at Lacrosse, ready for business.

The Kate Kinney and War Eagle had great cargoes—every pound of freight they could carry. The Kinney left St. Joseph on Saturday morning; was some time in government service. Saw no guerrillas. Only four feet in the channel and falling.

The Sioux and Pet Boy will be the next boats down from the Missouri. There is no truth in the report of any boat whatever having been captured and burned in the Missouri by guerrillas.

The War Eagle met with considerable detention at the lower part of the river from sandbars. It is very probable that she will go on the docks for repairs.

The Yellowstone brought down 1,600 bales of buffalo robes, and many Rocky Mountain curiosities.

The *Union* says:

A large number of unemployed boats are still quietly repairing, anchored out in the middle of the river. The military authorities have the low boat Porter paying up and down the harbor, while the city authorities have engaged the services of one of the ferry boats, every necessary precaution is being taken to prevent the possibility of another marine conflagration.

The river is falling quite rapidly at this point, with between eight and nine feet water to Cairo, which will soon be considerably reduced should it continue declining a week longer. Heavy rains in connect on with the large quantities of water now in the Illinois and Missouri will undoubtedly cause a rise in the upper Mississippi which has already commenced to swell a little at St. Paul. There is four and a half feet in Rock Island below Keokuk, and falling rapidly at every point. It is thought the river will be navigable to St. Paul again by September.

The Winona *Republican* says the Northwestern Packet Company have put on the river between La Crosse and St. Paul a fine of four small light draft boats for the low water season, running in connect on with the large packets from Dunleith and Prairie du Chien. The line consists of the Gray, the Mollie Mohler, the Dunning, and the Enterprise. These all run directly through to St. Paul, without any change above Winona. The arrangement has gone into effect. Besides these passenger boats, they have three light draft freight boats in connection with the packets.

Late St. Joseph and Leavenworth papers report the Missouri swelling quite rapidly at those points. It is not thought it will amount to much. The Big Muddy is in good navigable condition, but dull times and guerrilla s together have put a stop to all business relations by that route.

The Illinois continues receding, and the Peoria papers of Wednesday report it too low for canal boats, and there has not a low passed that city for a number of days.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Union* says:

Several boats came up from Cairo and the Lower Ohio yesterday, including the Silver Spray with a heavy consignment of Havana sugar in boxes, re-shipped from the boat Able at Cairo.

The arrivals and departures of boats yesterday were rather more numerous than for some time previous, and all the boats from below were considerably detained by low water, the Doane No. 2 having been aground some twelve hours. Above the Falls Ohio there were three to five and a half feet water.

The Kate B. Potter was at the wharf yesterday and started for Cincinnati in the evening, where she will be offered for sale. She is an entire new boat and has been in charter by the Government.

THE GALLANT ESCAPE OF THE ARCOLA.—A letter from one of the officers of the Arcola, dated the 20th, from Clarksville to this city, announces the safety of the boat and crew from the late fierce attack of the guerrillas on the Cumberland. The Arcola was on her way up the river on the night of the 18th with a barge in tow ladened with commissary stores, chiefly ground coffee, when the wreck of the burning St. Louis was discovered. The Captain deeming it prudent to turn back was about to do so, when a gang of horsemen galloped along and ordered him to land the boat. This he did most promptly but it was on the other side of the river.

The guerrillas then opened fire upon the boat, but her officers nothing daunted, determined to escape. The boat was fastened by the tiller in the hold, first cutting the barge loose and the boat then gradually swung around, head down stream, and Mr. Meek, the pilot, went up to the pilot house amid the storm of bullets and took the wheel, and with a good head of steam she was soon out of range of the shot, and escaped to Fort Donelson, and great praise is certainly due to the officers and crew.

The abandoned barge of the Arcola was seized, and together with most of its very valuable contents burned. The Dukes with a detail of fifty men from the Fort went up to the point where the barge was burning, but the guerrillas had departed. Some forty barrels of, more of the coffee were saved.

The Arcola is, we understand, on her way to this port.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river is falling slowly. There is 8¼ feet hence to Louisville, and three feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 8½ feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 20 inches in the Cumberland and falling. There is 2 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Silver Spray came in from Memphis. There were no departures outside of the daily packets.

CAIRO, July 24.—EDS. COM.—The Jewess passed this place at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will arrive at Cincinnati about Monday morning. We have fifty tons freight, and two hundred horses for Louisville, and the following packages for Cincinnati: E. Trowenseith, 45 bbls barley, jr.; Meldram & Co., 50 do; Moore & Co., 50 do; Roberts & Johnson, 15 hhds tobacco; E. Grassalli, 92 empty carboys. ELY.

The *Gazette* same date says: ARRIVALS.—Silver Spray, from Memphis with 250 brls molasses, 27 bales of cotton and other freights; Kate Porter, from Louisville, light; Ohio Valley, from Big Sandy; Nymph No. 2 for Pomeroy with 200 brls flour; Marmora, with 118 brls salt, from Gallipolis.

DEPARTURES.—Lewellen for Pomeroy; Ohio Valley for Big Sandy; Market Boy and Government steamer Gen. Judge for Kanawha river.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Kate Robinson, Ontorio, Prima Donna, Julia, Jennie Bibbs, Nightengale, Silver Spray, Kate Porter, Marmora, Nymph No. 2.

The Kate B. Porter has been released from sixteen days' Government service. Captain J. H. Porter left for Nashville last evening by rail. He has not been in good health since his boat left this port.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Money rather easier at 6@7, sterling dull at 109 for gold. Gold firmer, with only a moderate business doing, opening at 255, advancing to 255½, declining to 255¼, closing quiet at 254@254¾. Total exports of specie to-day were $288,550. Government stocks firm; U. S. 6s, 81, coupons, 1024@103; 5-20s coupons, 104¾@104¾; 7-30 Treasury notes, October and April, 103¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.

COTTON—More active, without decided change $1 60@1 62 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western heavy at 10@15c lower; $9 85, 10@10 60 for extra R. H. O.; $10 65@12 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower at $1 70@172 for Western.

WHEAT—Only moderate demand and 10@12c lower at $2 25@2 47 for Chicago Spring; $2 30@2 49 for Milwaukee club; $2 60@2 65 for winter red western.

CORN—Firm at $1 62 for new mixed western; $1 57½ for unsound.

OATS—Scarce and firm at $1 00@1 01 for western.

RICE—Dull and nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Lull.

SUGAR—Dull; Cuba 20@21¼.

MOLASSES—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy; 49@50 for crude; $1@$2 for refined, in bond, and $2@$4 for refined free.

WOOL—Quiet, and favors buyers.

PORK—Dull and lower; $38 for mess; $38 50@39 for new do.; $38 for prime and $35 75@36 for prime mess.

BEEF—Dull; prime mess beef quiet and unchanged.

CUT-MEATS—Quiet and steady.

LARD—Firmer at 19@20c.

BUTTER—33@40c for Ohio; 37@43c for State.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 23.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Firm, but declined 2@3c.

CORN—Firm at $1 18.

OATS—Firm and advanced 2c, closing at 79c.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at $1 09.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

EXPORTS—Oats, 4,700 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 1,700 bush; Corn, 111,000 bush; Oats, 29,000 bush.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 23.

FLOUR dull.

WHEAT dull and nominal. No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $2 30; No. 2 Chicago spring at $2 10@2 15.

CORN—No. 2 at $1 38.

OATS more active at 89c.

WHISKY lower at $1 70.

CANAL FREIGHTS firmer. To New York—Wheat, 19½@21c; corn, 17½; oats, 11½.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 165,104; wheat, 16,502; corn, 77,389; oats, 150,488.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 49,959; corn, 121,049; oats, 43,000.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 23d.

FLOUR dull and unchanged.

WHEAT drooping and quiet.

CORN is held at $1 48 without sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS.—Flour 85c; Wheat 15c; Corn 13½c, to New York.

Memphis Cotton Market.

MEMPHIS, July 24.

Receipts 650 bales from White River. Good middling, 1.52@1.53; strictly middling, 1.48@1.50; middling, 1.46@1.48.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

The offerings of beef cattle at the state scales this morning amounted to 600 head, and a large proportion of the receipts were of an inferior quality. Some 60 head were held over, and the balance sold to Washington and Baltimore butchers, at prices ranging from $5 to $9 25 per 100 lbs gross as to quality.

Hogs—Receipts fell a ort of the demand, and the market ruled firm, common to live hogs bringing $14@16 ₰ 100 lbs gross.

Sheep—Supply and demand fair. Sales made at 6@8c ₰ lb gross, as to quality.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Wool—The market for this staple is less firm, owing to the scarcity of money, and some holders, in order to realize, have submitted to a slight decline, at which rates sales have been large, mostly on speculation, including 300,000 lbs medium and fine fleece at $1@1 10 ₰ lb, net, chiefly at $1 05; some holders refuse these figures, owing to the high prices ruling in the west, and the market closes very quiet. Yarns are firmly held, and quoted at $1 70 ₰ lb.

Foreign Iron Markets.

LONDON METAL MARKET.—Iin; Further sales of 1,000 slabs Straits have been made at £104, cash. Banca is steady at previous terms. The market for English is quiet at reduced quotations. Spelter: The sales consist of 100 tons, for August de very, at £21 10s, and 2 0 tons in Hull at £23 7s 6d, usual terms. Iron: The present price of Scotch pig is 57s 9d, cash. Lead is dull; soft English pig £21 7s 6d.

Flour and Grain.

The following is the official comparative statement of the estimated stock of grain, &c., in Liverpool, at the undermentioned dates:

	June, 1863.	January, 1864.	June, 1864.
Wheat	176,240 qrs.	360,112 qrs.	322,234 qrs
Ind'n corn	182,660 "	181,520 "	92,579 "
Flour	107,744 sacks.	93,230 sacks.	311,570 "
"	144,281 bbls.	138,408 bbls.	174,768 bbls

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J Bryan, 79 bbls highwines; Miller & Ricketson, 50 bbls do; M McCullough, 50 do do; J Rogerth, 30 do do; Culp & Shepherd, 140 bgs corn; J F Haworth, 60 bxs wool; Spears & McKay, 117 sacks Barley; J S Liggett & Co, 150 bags Wheat; A Holstein, 320 Green Hides; J Gardiner, 8 bbls Flour; Wm Sumner, 24 Sewing machines; Mair & Davidson, 15 bbl of Felloes; Bryce, Richards & Co, 250 pigs of Lead.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Kipp, Lockhart & Co, 60 bbls salt; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 215 bdls iron, 155 bars of iron; B A Fahnestock & Son, 17 empty bxs; Jas Steele & Co, 7 sks wool.

Imports C. & P. R. R.

Thos. Bell, 300 sacks of corn; C. & Sheppard, 100 bbls flour; Martinl, Fulton & Co., 20 bales Rasping Tobacco; Vasbinder, Reilly 50 bbls of flour; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls of Flour; Shoemaster Long, 100 bbls Flour; Hussy & Wells, 1620 Rooms; L H Voight, 35 bxs cheese; Foster & Aiken, 25 empty sacks, 10 boxes cheese; C Keifer, 128